TRINOT abash-av.

TRADE SALE GOODS LY 1, 9:30 A. M. CIAL.

STRAW GOODS, SUITS and ULSTERS. Auction Sale of es & Slippers

E SALE GLASSWARE

GORE & CO., Auctioneers. LADDIN & CO., TOTION SALE es & Slippers

W. JULY 1, PLES. mber of involces in this sale, GOODS

HON SALE
WESDAY, July 2,

SEKEEPING GOODS. TRAW GOODS. of Goods coming under the HAS. E. RADDIN & CO.

July 2, at 9:30 a. m., CTION HOUSE, ANDOLPH-ST.

ITURE, ne Carpets, ds, Plated Ware, Ch. amos,

MAGE SALE ENTIRE FUR-BARKER & CO., Auct're. MAN & SON, 201 and 203 Randolph-st.

AGLASSWARE, ly 2, at 9:30 o'clock. rted. skinsham Ware. are, assorted.

DERS & CO., Sandals. Croquets

FINE GOODS, JOTION, July 1, at 9 o'clock. P. MONAMARA, Austr. URE, Etc. AINS

GORDON'S Trurke
it Counters, Docks, Bot
and Research Pixture
se are hair a block wees
street. Bayers will do

CASEY

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

THE CHICAGO

HOPEFUL will be Shown between the Races.

PIERRE LORILLARD'S Great Colt. WALLENSTEIN, Will Run.

The Criterion Stake. For two-year-olds. \$50 entrance, half forfeit, with \$800 added, of which \$200 to second, \$100 to third. One mile. 7 starters.

SECOND RACE—The Inter Ocean Stake. For three-year-olds that did not win previous to Feb. 1, 1879. \$25 entrance play or pay; \$600 added, of which \$200 to second, \$100 to third. Mile heats. 6 starters.

THIRD RACE—Handicap Purse. \$350. \$50 to second. Two

FOURTH RACE-Handicap. For beaten horses. Purse \$300. For all horses who have run and not won first money dur-ing the meeting; \$50 to second, \$25 to third. One mile and

CUT THIS OUT

On all Garments purchased of us during JULY, either in Summer, Autumn, or Winter Goods.

Our AUTUMN AND WINTER MODES" are now in readiness.

Our NEW SCHEDULE of Prices will be found very ATTRACTIVE.

The Highest Standard for the least money it can be FURNISHED is Our Motto.

EDWARD ELY & CO., Tailors

163 & 165 Wabash-av.,

COR. MONROE-ST.

TO RENT.

To Rent,

IN TRIBUNE BUILDING,

Two very desirable Fire-

floor, and one on third

FIREWORKS.

AT LOWEST PRICES.

SCHWEITZER & BEER.

Importers of Pancy Goods and Toys,

fice of the Chicago Dock Co.

110 LaSalle-st., Room 1.

CHICAGO, June 28, 1879.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago Dock Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, asé for any other business that may be presented, will be heid in this city, at the office of the Company, on Tuesday, July 8, 1879, 41, 230 o'clock p. m.

C. H. DURPHY, Secretary.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER "RUBY"

WILL LEAVE CLARK-SI. BRIDGE EVERY DAY AT 9:30 A. R. Fer South and Hyde Park Fishing and Picnic Grounds, leaving you there until 4:30 a. m. Round trip only

leaving you there until 25 cts.

For Water-Works Crib. South Park, 'Hyde Park, and Government Pier at 2:30 p. m. every day. Round trip only 50 cts.

Grand Moonlight Excursion every evening at 8 o'clock. Fare only 50 cts.

Brass and String Bands on board.

HENRY BABY, Manager.

DENTISTRY.

DR. DAY, 183 Madison-st., cor. Clark.

BUBBER OB \$5.00

My lower Suction Plate never loosens while talking or sting. Filling, 1/2 usual rates. Extracting without pain.

ADVERTISING.

To any early wighing to advertise in the City or Country Newspapers - North, South, East, or West, Advertisements sent daily at vertisements for daily at country to the City of Country Newspapers - North, South, East, or West, Advertisements sent daily at vertisements for daily at the City of Country of the City of City

NICKEL PLATING. CHICAGO NICKEL WORKS, Cor. Obic and Franklin-sta.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS under Dr. Isaac Adama, Jr.,
ad others' precesses. Patented. Are prepared to do
faint. EEWARE OF having vork done by IN-

EDUCATIONAL.

TT. VERNON INSTITUTE. 44
Mi. Vernon Piace. Baltimore, Md. English,
witch, and German Boarding and Dev school for
what Ladicon will arge corple of Trofessor The 200
may be seen of the Committee of the Committee

FAIRBANKS!

SCALES
OF ALIBEANS, AUTOR & OQ.
SII & 158 Labe St., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the Greening.

ench, and German Bo ung Ladies. A large of unal section will comm ires the Principals, I S. B. MAITLAND.

NICKEL PLATING.

EXCURSIONS.

111 State-st.

Between Washington and Madison-sta.

WM. C. DOW,

8 Tribune Building.

floor. Apply to

ERKENBRECHER'S

smowflake white.
smsceptible of the highest
nost lasting Polish.
ossesses greater strength of
than other trade brands.
specked in Pound Parcels.
Weight guaranteed,

ANDREW ERKENBRECHER. FAVOR & BROWN, rthwestern Agenta, Chicago.

If you want the Best at Lowest Prices, buy it at C. JEVNE'S.

AUMMER RESORTS.

Grand Union Hotel, Proof Offices on second SABATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,

COMPLETE IN ALL ITS APPOINTMENTS FOR THE COMPORT AND PLEASURE OF ITS GUESTS. Now Open for the Season. Rates Reduced to \$4 Per Day. ROOMS CAN BE ENGAGED at the PARK AVENUE HOTEL, or METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW YORK, HENRY CLAIR, Lessee.

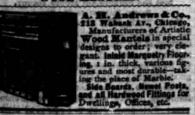
NEW CONGRESS HALL, CAPE MAY, N. J. OPEN JUNE 28. diags, thoroughly fire-proof. Situated on point of land on the Attaptic Coast. Pa-ator. Electric Bells in each room. All realmoner A Grand Promonade of over Forch. R. A. GORDON, Proprietor. COEAR STEAMSHIPS.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. adl every Sturday from New York for and Bromen. Passengers booked for a si lowest rates.

Ass ACE—From New Torz is South
Rayre, and Bremen, first cabin, \$100
(60), seerase, \$30. Return tloken at
Oblinions & OO., 2 Bowting Green,
BAENIUS & OO., 2 Bowtin Green,

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS. STATE LINE

gow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Loudon-from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, \$60, seconding to accommodation. Second Cabia, Markack, General Western Manager 165 Randolph-st., Chicago Baldwin & Co., Gen'l Ag'es, 72 Broadway, S. T. WOOD MANTELS.



Your Old See be beautifully DYED of LEANED and REPAREST AND COOK & MACHINE STORY OF THE SECOND CO. O. D. COOK & MACHINE SECOND CO. O. D. COOK & CO. O. D. C. D. C. O. D. C. PROFESSIONAL.

RECEIVER'S SALE
of all the Real Estate of the
INATIONAL RANK OF CHICAGO, ulce and information will be furnished on ap-

MEDICAL TINOTESTERS

Of Lime and Soda.

WASHINGTON.

Highly-Complicated Aspect of the Present Situation in Congress.

Sudden Modification of the President's Line of Future Action.

He Will Not Probably Call Another Session of Congress.

Adjournment To-Day an Indeterminate Affair as Yet.

Possibility of Dilatory Tactics and Subsequent Lack of a Quorum.

nother Veto Now in the Muzzle of the Presidential Gun.

Text of the Two Judicial Bills as Reported to the House.

THE PRESIDENT.

AROTHER VETO READY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

VASHINGTON, D. C., June 29.—The veto of This portion of the veto will be of a character to fore the country, and some of them are frank enough to admit that it will be a grave party mistake to adjourn without making a pro-vision for all ordinary expenses of

the courts, leaving restrictions only on the employment of Marshals and their deputies in executing the Election laws, and placing these restrictions in a separate bill. The rest of the veto is a recapitualation of the one last sent to the House. It will be presented to the House immediately after its assembling. the House immediately after its assen

sistive bill and the passage of the main part of t without restrictions objectionable to the President. Although there is

among the Democrats over the present situation, it is within the range of possibilities that
the Democrats may prolong the session, and
make one more division of the present bill relating to Marshals. One of the greatest
objections to this, on the part of the
Democrats disposed to urge it, is that the
House will to-morrow be without a quorum,
and, if the Senate does not agree to the present
resolution of sine-die adjournment. MUCH MORE HEAT

resolution of sine-die adjournment,

THE HOUSE CANNOT PASS ANOTHES
till a quorum has been secured. There are some
Republican Senators who are considering the
propriety of throwing the resolution to adjourn
over to-morrow by objecting to its consideration, and thus sending it over to Tuesday. No
further action could then be taken till the
House had secured a quorum. It is, therefore,
seen that, beyond a certainty of the House
receiving the Marshals bill vetoed, great uncertainty surrounds the results of to-morrow's
session. If, at the close of the session,
whenever it may be, the President has any
reason to suppose that by calling an extra sesreason to suppose that by calling an extra ses-sion a bill providing simply for expenses of Marabals for the usual service of the courts can be passed, he will then call an extra session.
But, if the Democrats seem determined to take
the present issue, including a serious crippling
of the courts, to the country, he will not further

There has been a sudden and radical change of position on the part of the President with respect to an extra session of Congress. Two weeks ago—in fact, twenty-four hours ago—the President was fully determined to convene another session immediately upon the adjournment of the present session, provided no appropriations were made for the Marshala. As propriations were made for the Marshala. As such a course. It was urged that there was no probability that the Democrats would pass an Appropriation bill for the Marshals without restrictions, and that if the session should be called the only result would be either an immediate adjournment, the passage of the bill in exactly the shape in which it would have been vetoed, or a protracted delay occasioned by the lack of a quorum, followed possibly by a long session, in which the Democrats would enter upon general legislation. The President appears to have listined to the counsels. At all events, he said at a late hour to-night that he had uch a course. It was urged that there was no

a late hour to-night that he had

ROT FULLY DECIDED THE QUESTION—
that the decision would depend upon the temper of Congress at the time of final adjournment to-morrow, if Congress should adjourn to-morrow; that, if there should appear to be a disposition on the part of Congress to pass an appropriation for the Marshals without political restrictions, he would immediately convene Congress in extra session; but, if the indications should be that, apon reassembling, Congress would again pass the vetoed bill, or adjourn without bassing any bill, he should not issue a proclamation for another session. With this statement of the President, it is entirely safe to announce that

MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1879.

out the restrictions contained in the existing bill. The President has, therefore, listened to the advice of the majority of the Republicans, who have insisted that an extra session would be unwise, and has in effect decided not to call one. There are indications that the present session of Congress may be continued beyond tomorrow, irrespective of what the dealers or the

action of the President may be.

THESE INDICATIONS

are, first, the fact that Atkins, Chairman of the House Appropriation Committee, moved to adjourn the House for yesterday's session twice before the Senate had signed the second Judicial bill, and, second, from the fact that the Senate Appropriation Committee did not yesterday report to the Senate for passage the House resolution for final adjournment to-morrow afternoon. If Atkins' motion to adjourn yesterday's session had prevailed, the result would have been that the Judicial bill No. 2 could not have been sent to the President until to-morrow afternoon, as the Constitution requires that the bill be signed by the presiding officers of the two Houses while the Houses are in session. Atkins made his first motion to adjourn two hours before the Senate had even passed the bill, and he, of course, knew that, had the motion prevailed, a final adjournment to-morrow would not have been nossible, as it would have been

A GROSS DISCOURTERY TO THE PRESIDENT to give him only two or three hours before final adjournment to consider a bill which it is known that he will veto. Atkins' motion carried in itself a practical declaration of the leader of the principal Committee of the House that, in his opinion, an adjournment to-morrow is not possible. The action of the Senate Committee in declining to submit the final adjournment resolution appears to have a similar significance. It is claimed that a single objection would prevent the consideration of the report of that resolution from the Committee to-morrow, and require it to lie over one day. That of itself would defeat final adjournment to-morrow. But if it should be held that the rule which requires reports of the Committee to lie over one day on objection does not apply to a final-adjournment resolution, it was a very unwise delay on the part of the Senate Appropriations. Committee to withhold the resolution from the Senate, had it been expected that an adjournment to would be resolution from the Senate, had it been exp

priations Committee to withhold the resolution from the Senate, and it been expected that an adjournment to-morrow would be possible.

THE SITUATION.

In fact, so far as the two Houses are concerned,

m fact, so far as the two flouses are concerned, is nearly similar to what it was two weeks ago, when the House had agreed to adjourn sine die June 17. The Senate did not then concur. The Senate has not concurred in the adjournment to-morrow. Two weeks ago there was a quorum in both Houses. It is very doubtful whether these will to-morrow be a quorum in either. On the last vote in the Senate yesterday but thirty-three responded to their names, which is nes, which is

THREE LESS THAN A QUORUM. House to-morrow when the veto message is re-

one is obtained.

It will be seen, therefore, that, irrespective of the President's intentions, the situation is complicated. It is quite certain that the President and Cabinet would prefer that the Democratic complication of the complexity of th should, at this session, emphasize their refusal to pass the appropriations for Marshals rather

> THE SITUATION. THE ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

Warmington, D. C., June 28.—The fact that the Senate did not act upon the concurrent adjournment resolution to-day has attracted some attention, and has furnished a foundation for the story that, hearing of the threatened extra session, the Democrats are disposed to make another attempt to pass the Marshale' bill and save their position. The adjournment resolution, however, could speedly be passed on Monday after the veto-message has been received. It has already passed the House; otherwise it might be difficult for Congress to adjourn at all, as there will not be a quorum in the House on Monday, and it is doubtful whether there will be one in the Senate. If there is not, it may be difficult WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28 .- The fact that the Senate. If there is not, it may be difficult for Congress to adjourn, as one obstinate enough, doubtless, would be found to raise the point that there was not a quorum.

The Democrats are already becoming alarmed at the raid upon the contingent fund made by the Louisiana Investigating Committee. The net result of the investigation against Kellogg thus far is to damage Spoflord, his competitor. Yet, of the \$10,000 appropriated for expenses of this investigation, \$5,000 are already expended. The bills came in to-day to Saulebury, the Chairman, who was startled at the aggregate. The stenographer's bill alone was \$1,200; the traveling expenses and per diem of the sixteen witnesses who have been brought from Louisians were some \$4,000. ALARMED DEMOCRATS.

A member of the Cabinet said this morning that there is a diversity of opinion in the Cabinet on the subject of another called session. Some of the members insist that there should be another extra session.

An Ohio member of the House says this morning that the President has given him assurance that there will be another session. A Republican Representative who has had a conversation with the President since noon to-day, says that the President told him directly and emphatically that there would be another called session. The ground for the call will be that it will be impossible to enforce the Internal-Revenue laws without an appropriation for Deputy Marshals.

This is especially thus

THIS IS ESPECIALLY TRUE as to the attempts of the Government to suppress illicit distillation in the localities where the moonshiners operate. The President stated that the Deputies conid not be used, because the Democrats have announced that they would not vote a deficiency. The President will consider that his duty is ended when he calls the attention of Congress to this subject. If Congress should then choose to adjourn without making any appropriation for this purpose the President would consider that His cuty had ended, and in that event he would not issue a call for another extra session.

and in that event be would not issue a call for another extra session.

Some of the leading House Democrats, to whom this statement of the President was made, say that the programme of the Democrats will be to remain here in the event of an extra session, and then to immsdiately adjourn without any action, and to finally adjourn the same day if possible. The Republicans would not be hisely to oppose such action.

WILL RECONVENT CONGRESS.

To the Wastern L'accisted Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28.—It can be stated authoritatively that the President's inclination is to reconvene Congress by proclamation should adjournment occur without the appropriation for the Marshals being made.

WATHINGTON, D. C., June 28.—The bill for the payment of Marshals, etc., will be vetoed. The message will be short.

WILL BE STONED.

There seems to be no doubt that the Judicial Appropriation bill will receive the President's signature.

THE JUDICIAL BILLS.

THE SUDICIAL BILLS.
The following is the text of the two Judi
bills as reported on Thursday from the Ho
Committee on Appropriations:
THE FIRST SILL.

A MIL making appropriations for certain Judi
expenses of the Government for the Secal v
ending June 30, 1880, and for other purpose
Be if macied, etc., eThat for the purpose of

ding for certain judicial expenses of the Gov-mment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880,

For rent of the United States court rooms.

For expenses of bailings, criers, stationery, fuet, lights, furniture, watchmen, janitors, cleaners, and sweepers, extra meals for impaneled jurors, transportation of prisoners, moving of records, salaried officers of the Government summoned as witnesses, travel in collectine evidence in United States cases; for holding selzures; for fees of Justices of the Peace acting as United States Commissioner; for resummations; for repense of Judges holding extra terms of court outside their districts; for interpreters, tees to township officers in summoning jurors, extra pay to experts as vitnesses; for storage; for surveys required as evidence, and for all other necessary miscellaneous expenditures.

CHARGES OF SELLING-OUT. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28.—The feeling still runs high among the Northern Democrats against their Southern brethren. They thange that the Southern men sold out to the Presi-

dent, and that the dicker was this: Says the President to the Southern members, "If you will give me all of the Appropriation bills, I will see to it that you shall have the jurous' test President to the Southern members, "If you will give me all of the Appropriation bills, I will see to it that you shall have the jurors' test oath repealed, and I will get enough Republican support to pass a bill providing for the Mississippi River Commission." The trade was made with Garfield, representing the President; and Randail Gibson and Acklen, of Louisiana, and Herbert, of Alabama, representing the South. The first part of the trade was consummated last week. Garfield made a speech favoring the Mississippi Commission bill, and, for the earnestness he displayed, received the applause of the Democrats. The bill was passed, and, not withstanding the Republicans, led by Garfield, had heretofore opposed the bill, enough were willing to stultify the record to seal the bargain made. The repeal of the jurors' test-Oath was the next move. Although the Senate long since passed a bill to repeal this oath as an independent measure, the House Republicans never would let it pass in this shape. They saw, in the dealre the Southern men had to get the bill repealed, that if it was passed as a separate bill, the Republicans might not be able to get enough Southern worst to prevent an adjournment, and thus the Judicial bill would fail. Again Garfield, representing the President, steps to the front. Says be: "We will not pass the jurors' test oath as a separate oill, but we will help you to pass it if you will put it in the Judicial bill, and strike out the second section of it, which repeals the law authorizing the employment of Deputy-Marshals." This was objected to by the Southern men, because they thought thi plan too palpable on its face, and, if they agreed to it, it might create such a stir within the party that both propositions might be lost. It was finally decided to split the bill, as has been done. In one hill is the section repealing the test oath; to the other the prohibition against the employment of Deputy-Marshals. The Southern men will stand by the first bill, it will pass both Houses of Congress, and wi going on for ten days has been simply disgrace ful, equaled only by the bargain pendim the Electoral count. McMahon is so disguster with the situation that to-day he refused point blank to take charge of the Marshals bill Cobb, of Indiana, has charge of it, and will trand push it through to-morrow. Severa Northern Democrats have served notice on the Southern leaders that hereafter they will not vote for any bill for Southern income as a distinctive proposition. The action of the Republicans in voting solid against the Judicial bill is merely in keeping with the programme agreed on. They vote thus not because they have any doubt that the bill will become a law, but to keep their record straight with their constituents. Between patronage judiciously placed and the secret trades made in Congress, the Administration, engineered by Sherman, is leading the Democratic party as it listeth; and what is the disgusting feature is, that a good many Democrate know it.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The Senate in executive assion to-day rejected the nomination of D. T. Corbin, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah. The adverse report of the Judiciary Committee upon the Corbin numination was sustained by a majority of four, the division being almost upon party lines.

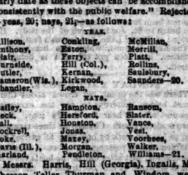
THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28,-Mr. Vest, by

coinage was taken up, the question being on re-ferring the substitute accepted by him to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Kirkwood submitted an amendment to in-

consistently with the public welfare." Rejected



Gockreil, Jonas. Vest.

Coke. Marey. Voorbees,
Dayis (Ill.), Morgan. Walker.
Measrs. Harris, Hill (Georgia), Ingalis, McPherson, Teller, Thurman, and Windom were
paired with Paddock, Dawes, Witters, Grover,
ohnston, Edmunds, and Davis (West Virginia).

Veris and Thurman would have voted "herson, Teller, and Windom "herson, Teller, and Windom"

went own

passed.

Mt. Beck, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported, without amendment, the bill making appropriations to pay the fees for United States Marshals and their general dep-

such a measure. It was a nullification of the basest possible nature.

Mr. Logan wished to enter his protest against the bill. He had been taught that to obey the law was the first duty of the citizen. It was now proposed to declare it his first duty to disobey the laws. The President is required to see that the laws are faithfully executed,—not a part of the laws, but all of them. Under this bill the President is prevented from executing what the Constitution says shall be the "supreme law of the land."

The Constitution says these Election laws shall be obeyed until repealed. The Judge disobeying them becomes impeachable under the Constitution, but he will be fined and imprisoned if he obeys them after this bill is passed. No such legislation was ever presented to an intelligent people by their representatives.

In further remarks, Mr. Logan argued that the appointment of Supervisors would be cut off by this bill regardless of the permanent appropriation for their pay.

He reviewed the provisions of the Election laws. Deputies were not appointed to interfere with the casting of ballots, but to preserve the peace for both parties in the interest of all Never before had it been declared a penal oftense to keep the peace.

Continuing, he said the bill antagonized the theory of our Government, which was that the law shall be obeyed. The logical result would be that the people would learn to obey only the laws that pleased them, and disobey all others. The country would thus become Mexicanized.

After further debate, Allison moved to strike out the clause making it a penal offense to violate any of the provisions of the Evericus sections of the Revised Statues. He objected on principle to attaching such clauses to bills of this character. Rejected—yeas, 14; mays, 27.

Mr. McMillian moved to strike out all of the

fees of United States Marshals and their general deputies."

The extra session was called for the purpose of passing the appropriation bills. In this bill, which was the "last ditch" of the Democratic party, the appropriations made were so hampered by restrictions as to make necessary violations of law on the part of the Government. His amendment would make a genuine appropriation bill, and the vote upon the amendment would test the willingness of the Democrats to vote the mecessary appropriation in such shape that the bill would become a law and the money be devoted to broper use. Rejected—yeas, 15; nsys, 37.

The bill was read a third time, and passed—yeas, 25; nsys, 15.

In all the votes above mentioned (which were strict party votes) it was necessary for several Senators to break their pairs in order to make a quorum.

Mr. Allison moved to amend the title of the

spoeared, and finally Mr. Mills withdrew his motion.

The House then resumed consideration of the Senate bill exempting from license and caroliment fees vessels not propelled wholly by sail or internal motive power of their own. A great deal of noise and confusion was occasioned by Mr. Acklen, who claimed he was entitled to an hour to speak upon the bill.

The Speaker ruled that Atxlen was not entitled to an hour, and was thanked by Mr. Klotz. He said the question was whether the question was whether the question to the Record as having passed this bill, or whether the House should control it. [Applaimed]

PRICE FIVE CENTS

resolution in reference to committee clee etc., with amendments which he said war substantial rejection of every feature of joint resolution.

The report was arreed to and a Committee Conference ordered.

Mr. Stephens made an effort to have an taken on the bill in reference to a cettlem between the War Denartment and Georgia account of purchases made from the Easte Western & Atlantic Railway Company, but jection was made.

A similar ineffectual effort was made by Brewer to have action on the bill to creat Commission on alcoholic liquor traffic.

Adjourned.

CRIME.

CAPT. EDMONDS

· Allander Sr. Louis, June 29.—Benjamin Nec. Sandy Washington (colored), and Thom (white), who were very near the house of iam Dieckmans, whose wife was muril Binff Ridge Friday morning, were are the extreme western suburhs of this city day on suspicion of being angaged in the der, and taken to the county-seat to-day.

NEW YORK SALOON-KEEPERS.

WATTERSON.

RICE RIVE CENTS The English Offer to Receive Two Bullocks for Every

Meagre Allusion to a Mysterious Coolness Between Russia and Germany.

Zulu.

Anticipated Retirement of Dr. Falck and Other German Ministers.

Heavy Penalty Visited on a Journalist-The Dead Prince.

Old Probabilities Peted in Paris Great Raine in France and

ZULULAND.

PRACE PROBABLE.

LONDON, June 29.—A dispatch dated Pietersritzburg, June 2, announces that the peace
messengers have returned to Cetewayo. Virtusily there is a fortnight's armistics.

Nearly all special dispatches to the London
newspapers from the Cape agree in pronouncing
the peace overtures bonn fide.

he peace overtures bous ide.
IN THE SHIBMEN

IN Which Adja Frith, of the Lancers, was killed,
the enemy numbered 11,300, and were repulsed
by cavalry, many being killed.

MORE PEACE MESSERGERS

are come in to Lord Chelmsford. The mesengers were informed of the additional terms
of peace, which are: The King's regiment to
isarm, Cetewayo not to assemble an army for
the years, the King to pay a fine of two bullocks
or every maic Zuin, a considerable portion of
attie to be distributed to the Chiefs who surendered to the English, and am English resicent to be placed at Ulundi. The terms have
not yet been answered." ot yet been answered."

A New dispatch from Lower Tugula, June

n, says three of the peace messengers declare that any terms will be acceptable.

FRANCE.

LONDON, June 20.—The Standard has the fol-owing under date of Durban, June 9: "The coffin containg the remains of the Prince Im-serial, on its arrivas at Pietermaritaburs, was prapped in the French colors, the Prince's word and believed thereon, and his horse

conton, June 29.—A Paris dispatch states the editor of the Tythoulet has been selected to six months' imprisonment and 8,000 to fine for caricaturing President Grevy, eleters Ferry, and Lepere, and M. Gambetta.

parts of France have been injured by The best-root vince antiered heavily. A thunder-storm visited Paris to-night. I persons were killed.

THE CLERK OF THE WEATHER.

PARIS, June 20.—Minister Noves gave a grandinner last evening in honor of Gen. Albert J
Myer, Chief Signal Officer of the United States Director of the Paris Observatory was pres Gen. Myer goes to London to-day.

ROME.

THE ANTONELLI WILL-CASE,

By Orbic to New York Heraid.

June 28.—The pleadings in the LamAntonelli will-case have been closed, and
reme Court is preparing the sentence
ably with Advocate-General Pascale's

There is no written evidence to prove Countess Lambertini is the daughter fuel Antonelli.

Second—It she is really the daughter of the ardinal, she would be, according to canon law, asyrllegious child; that is to say, children of riesta had not even the right to claim parent-

Third—It would be immoral for her to abandon legitimate social position to become illegitimate for mercenary purposes.

Advocate Manchal pleaded in behalf of the Countess, and Bachettoni for the brothers of Cardinal Antonelli.

Countess Lambertini gained her suit before the civil tribunal. She lost it before the Court of Appeals, and has lost again in the Supreme Court. She is now condemned in costs 100,000 lire (about \$25,000). Her part of the Cardinal's inheritance would have been 9,000,000 lire.

KASHGAR.

RASHGAR.

Py Calls to New York Invala.

LONDON, June 28.—Date advices from Wornol lists that the inhabitants of the Province of Khotan (or Illitat), one of the lour divisions of Eashgari, formerly Chinese Turkestan, lying morth of British India, just beyond the Taung Ling Mountains, have revolted against the Chinese Empire, and have massacred all the Chinese Empire, and have massacred all the Chinese people living there. The revolt of the Ushek Tarters is especially significant, as the not clear Try defined limits of Khotan extend westward to the disputed territory of Kuldja, and it would appear that Russia is desirous of interposing a war between the Mongolian Empire and her possessions in Central Asis.

News received here authoritively announces that the Chinese frontier will be closed nutil the Province of Kuldja is restored to the Empire.

RUSSIA.

Fr. Parametero, June 20.—The Minister of the Interior has ordered the local authorities to take measures against agitators inciting pennists o disturbance by spreading false reports of the impending redistribution of lands.

LONDON, June 22.—A Rerlin correspondent seports that there is a mysterious-coolness petween Russia and Germany, and the Czar, in somequence of it, will not visit the Empire.

ENGLAYD AND FRANCE.

CONSTANTINOPER, June 29.—It is said Enand and France will not accept the Sulfan's
regation of the Irade of 1841, which auorized the Khedive to concinde treatics with
reign Powers and majorized an army.

Thus ANS-MINDIVE.

also expected Dr. Priedenthal, Minister of Apri-SPAIN.

SAN DOMINGO. MADRID, June 29 .- The Spanish frigate Almansa and the war steamer Jorge Juan have re-ceived orders to leave Havana for San Domingo to support the demands of the Spanish Consu

GREAT BRITAIN. LONDON, June 39.—Great distress is reported in the West of Ireland on account of continued

AFGHANISTAN.

LOWDON, June 29.—A Candahar dispatch says the cholera is spreading in the villages of the Quettah district. The retiring troops suffered much from the disease.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 29.—Passed UpProps J. Bertachy, St. Paul, Atlantic, Mi
waukes, N. K. Fairbank, Roanoke, Anni
Young, E. B. Bale with James C. Harrison
Alva Bradley, David Wagstaff, and J. F. Card
Alverbeny and barges, J. Chaffee and barges
ting Vulcan, S. Chamberlain with John Martin
schrs America, Mears, H. M. Scove, Willian
Jones, Exile, St. Clair, C. Magill, Fannie Camp
bell.

Down-Props Gordon Campbell, Sanilac, Nack, V. Twain with schrs dames D. Sawyer at Maxwell, Forest City, with schr Pulaski at consort, Sparta with schr F. W. Gifford at consort, Cuyshoez and barges, tug City Alpens with schr Falmoutn and barges, try Alpens with schr Falmoutn and barges, try Alpens with schr Falmoutn and barges, try City Alpens with schr Falmoutn and barges, try Camden, Golden West, Iris, Adventure, I Richmond, Gladstone, Louiss, Monterey, Famn, S. V. R. Watson, E. M. Davidson, P. Locke.

Wind-Northeast; weather fine.

MICHIGAN CITY. Special Dissuich to The Tribuna.
MICHIGAN CITY, June 29.—Capt. Miller, of the schr Rouse Simmons, who, while crossing the railroad track at this place on Friday night, was struck by an engine, died yesterday, and his body was taken to Pentwater by the train to-

Capt. Walters, of the schr David Macv, on Friday night, when about ten miles off Michigo City, was knocked overboard during a squa and was drowned. Up to this writing his body has not been found. Men have been sent along the beach to St. Joe in search of the body. He resided at Spring Lake, and leaves a family. The Kate Howard, which was beached last summer, has been got off, and is being re-

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS There was the usual big crowd about Clark street bridge yesterday to see the excursion teamers off and hear the bands play. Trips were made to South Chicago by three steamers and to Lincoln Park by one, and all carried full complements of passengers. About 7 o'clock in the evening, just after one of the boats came in, a fight occurred at the north end of the bridge between two men, which grew out of a difficul-ty on the steamer, and one individual was badly injured about the face. No arrests were made.

VESSEL MOVEMENTS. A fleet of forty eight sail and twenty-three steam vessels arrived in during the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock last evening, and sixty-one sail and twelve steam crafts departed. The grain fleet, with an aggregate capacity of 700,000 bu, got away from port, and a small fleet of vessels with cargoes of coal arrived vesterday. Twenty-five or thirty lumber vessels were at the market last evening. Wind and weather have been fair, and no accidents have been reported.

Very lively work was done at the Danyille. Armour, Dole & CC.'s A and B, Rock Island A, City, Illinois River, Fulton, Northwestern, Air-Line, Galena, and Illinois Central B Elevators Saturday afternoon, and all the vessels chartered that day, with the exception of the acht John Wesley, were loaded by 11 o'clock the

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Vis., June 29.—Arrived, schrs Allegheny, Danforth, Hutchinson, Parker.

The new Western Transportation Company's prop Milwaukee, Capt. Rounds, arrived here this afternoon on her first trip. She is a fine steamer.

NAVIGATION NOTES.
The tug McClellan is in dry-dock receiving some minor repairs.
The tug Willie Brown lost her shoe in the the lake basin yesterday.
The sehr Butherford B. Haves went to the Sorthwestern Elevator yesterday afternoon to take on \$7.00 bn wheat, on W. T. Beker & Co.'s account, for Buffalo.
Late Saturday night while the stmr Peerless was passing through one of the draws of the Randolph street bridge, the jibboom of a schooner came in contact with some portion of her upper works, and did slight damage. The sait vessel was not damaged.
Capt. St. Peter has not made any tests of his new gun as yet, but will probably do so shout July 4. Lieut, Walter, inspector of the Life-Saving Stations for the Eleventh District, is expected here soon to drill the crew in the use of the gun.

THE MILITIA LAW.

Gov. Cullom Incilined to Allow All Decent Citizens to Lug as Many Gens Arquind on the Fourth as They Can Carry.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Spainterinity, In. June 29.—It having been reported that Gov. Cullom had already issued licenses to one or two independent military companies in Chicaro, Tin Tribune correspondent to-day called at the Executive Mansion and questioned his Excellency on the subject. The Governor oromptly denied that he had issued any licenses, saying that be had no authority to do no until Tuesday, when the new law goes into force, nor had he as ye; made any promises. Several applications for license have been received from different parts of the State. The applications from Chicago include Lackey's Zouaves, the Clamma-Gael Guards, and the Hiberolams. In the course of the conversation (fov. Cullom stated that he land not us yet fully determined upon what disposition to make of the applications. He did not propose to act hastily in the matter of issuing permanent licenses, but was considering the propriety of issuing licenses to parade and carry arms on the Fourth of July only to all companies that made application and gare proper assurances that they would keep the peace and observe the law. Most American citizens, the Governor said, considered it as one of their faillenable rights to carry arms and display their patriotism on the Fourth in military fashion. Balteving in observing the Fourth as a National holiday, he was inclined to allow as much freedom in its celebration as would be consistent with the public welfare. Although the Governor did not say that he would adopt the policy indicated, The Transfare correspondent, judging from the conversation, is of opinion that he will folder the inclinations and license all companies to enclorate the Fourth when make application and pladge themselves to observe the Iswe of the State, and to do nothing calculated to provoke a branch of the peace.

POLITICAL

Conversation at Pittsburg with the Son of Ex-President Grant.

Widespread Nausea Caused in Indiana by the Hypocrisy of Dan Voorhees.

An Interview with Senator Mc-Donald Regarding Matters in General.

Some Reasons Why the Democratic Communion in Ohio Is Not Harmonious and United.

YOUNG GRANT. PITTSBURG, Pa., June 29.—U. S. Grant, Jr., is visiting relatives at Little Washington, a few miles from Pittsburg. He possesses his father's gift of taciturnity, but an interviewer managed to elicit from him the following rather guarded

dency in 1880?** "Well, that is rather a pointed question. He has not said much about it."
"Has he referred to his plans upon returning

"Has be referred to his plans upon revenience home?"

"Yes, sir. He writes that he wishes to return to private life and enjoy the sweets of solitude."

"In that case, where does be propose to settle?"

"I think it very probable that he will settle in Galena, Ill., his old home. He has always cherished kindly feelings toward that city, and writes that he wishesse settle there again."

"What about his connection with the Presidency?"

"What about his connection with the Fresidency?"

"Well, if his friends urgs him, he will most likely let matters take their natural course."

This was all young Grant could be induced to say. The last parsgraph of the interview seems to strengthen the impression that the expresident is in the hands of his friends, politically speaking, and would accept the nomination for the Presidency if it should be tendered to hem.

VOORHEES.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.
TERRE HAUTE, June 29.—A feeling of bitte condemnation is exhibited here against Senator Voorbees for his statement, in his recent speech in the United States Senate, that he was, during the War, as good a friend to the soldier in Union cause as Morton. All the ex-soldiers of the War residing here, estimated at about 500 to 600, are generally very indignant about it, irrespective of political senti-ment. It is a well-known fact here that he was, all through the War, a bitter enemy to the cause of the Union, and showed such feelings by many acts and in many speeches, in which he denounced Union soldiers as "Lincoln's dozts and hirelings," derided the greenback money, etc. Persons here claim to have proof that he was connected with treasonable measures and efforts against the Federal Government. An indignation meeting of old soldiers only is called for, to be held Monday night, to prove the falsity of his elaborate assertion, and show his real conduct as an enemy and not a friend. Many of his acts will, no doubt, be shown up that are not generally known to the public. On one occasion a number of soldiers of the Sixty-third Regiment of Indiana infantry attempted to hang him on a railroad train for his conduct. ings by many acts and in many speeches,

M'DONALD. Special Dispaich to The Tribune.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 29.—The Journal to morrow will contain an interview with Senator McDonald, who arrived at home last night on professional business. He thinks that part of the Judicial Appropriation bill to prevent the

payment of Deputy-Marshals and Supervisors will be vetoed, but does not on that account axpect a further session of Congress. If it is called however, the same oill will be re-coacted, with probably stronger provisions against the expenditure of money for that purpose. He thinks that Congress will soon adjourn, and does not intend to return unless an extra session is called. Bayard, he thinks, will

voluntarity retire from the Chairmanship of the Finance Committee at the beginning of the regular session, because he finds himself opposed to the riews of the majority of his political associates on silver reinsign, and the political associates on silver reinsign, and the political associates on silver reinsign, and the presidency, Mr. McDonald is of opinion that Hendricks will go into the Convention with more strength than any other candidate, and Bayard with the lenst,—the States of Delaware, Vermont, and Rhode Island, with possibly Pennsylvania, although that may have a candidate of its own. In the South, where Hendricks' strength chiefly lies, Bavard is weak, although personally popular. Tilden has lost much ground in the South, but it making desperate efforts to capture the nomination. With respect to State affairs, Senator McDonald said that no scheme intended to weaken the chances of Frank Landers for the Gubernatorial nomination will receive any support from him. This will break up the candidacy of Joe W. Nichol, a relative of the Senator, for Lieutenant-Governor, which bad for its object the siaughter of Landers.

John G.
Thompson, he
Treed Uncis Dick up a sour-apple-tree.
But Uncis Dick up a sour-apple-tree.
But Uncis Dick, up a sour-apple-tree.
The above lines were seen posted in the one-horse-grocery-store of a small Democratic politician in the Eighth Ward of this city; and, as they would seem pretty well to express the political situation in the great State of Ohio just at present, I have concluded, nowithstanding their poor character from a postical standpoint, to place them at the head of this letter. To the American citizen residing outside of the State of Ohio, it is very difficult to appreciate the full extent of the great Democratic row that is raging here. It has always been a characteristic of the party in this State, that as soon as there seems to be any show for obtaining any particular office, the applicants become very numerons, and, the contest red-hot to get it. This contest usually results in a fight, and the fight so altenates the factions that defeat is the inevitable result. The Democratic machine in this State has run at full pressure for the past two years. Democratic engineers have greased the works and piled in the fuel. The natural nungriness of the party, occasioned by a long fasting, has only been well braced up by the short lease of power which it has had. The opinion was abroad that this hungriness was to be satisfied by a long feast at the public crib, and the only thing secessary was to decide among the leaders who should get the first place at asid crib. Thus a rongh-and-tumble scramble followed, which has resulted in the situation expressed in the rhyme given above.

When Uncle Dick was nominated, two years ago, it was with small expectation of his election. He developed greater strength that the meanwhile Uncle Dick's friends had not been idle. They had done so

ried out—that, if the Bishop forces were suc-cessfully transferred to Ewing, that gentleman, when nominated, should bounce Thompson. Well, the bouncing, which has been long talked of, has at last taken place. The Committee has

that Johngee is "sick" is drawing it very mild. He is in reality dead, and ready for the undertaker.

Thus much by way of introduction to a short comment on the present situation in this State. The peculiarly diagrantled condition of the hostile Democratic factions has already been glanced at. It would not seem possible for the peculiarly charming qualities of Rwing's oratory (in which his friends repose so much hope) to bring about anything like harmony. The Democratic war-horses have been accustomed to the imperialism of John Thompson; they have been braced up to many a hopeless fight by his "claiming with confidence"; in fact, the machine here is Thompsonian in the highest degree; and, with him removed from the helm, it will be like a ship without a rudder drifting helpless with the tide. The inside history of the recent meeting of the members of the Central Committee reveals the fact that, of the twenty members, there were eleven who were inseality in favor of retaining the Thompson rule; but, under the circumstances, hereafused to take the position with so insufficient a backing.

fedent a backing.

Mr. J. Frank McKinney, Mr. Thompson's successor as Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, is a resident of Piqua. He is a characteristic Democratic politician so far as appearances go,—being rotund, red-faced, and rosy-nosed. He has as large a phrenological bump of hope as his predecessor, and will probably attempt to rival that gentleman in his own particular field of "claiming things with confidence."

particular field of "claiming things with confidence."

McKinney is not by any means Ewing's choice. That gentleman has seemed to have a good deal of difficulty in getting the man he really desired to even permit the use of his name in that connection. Col. Len Harris wouldn't talk of it. He had something better and more incrative to attend to. Senator Dungas, who was the real Ewing candidate before the Committee for the position, was not satisfactory to the State at large, and was consigned to a secondary place. This was probably the best thing the Ewing men could have done under the circumstances, but still was a defeat, and a bed start towards gaining the control of the affairs Democratic, not to speak of making a conquest of the well-organized and lively Republican hosts. The Democratic condition may be briefly put in the form of a diagnosis, as follows:

1. Hard-meney Democrats are outraged and enraged by the insult of soft-money Ewing's nomination.

2. The religious and moral class of the corn.

nomination.

2. The religious and moral class of the community which elected Bishop, either by refusing to fight him or by support, are all antagonized by his deleat.

3. John G. Thompson, who has always been a host in himself as manager of the Democratic machine, is sore and disgusted, and will desir and gloat over a defeat for the Ewingites, and will consider the same a sort of vindication oldimed.

will consider the same a sort of vindication of himself.

4. The Thompson men are all strongly in favor of Thurman, and will advocate his being placed either in the first or second olace on the National ticket pext year. If Ewing is successful, he will be the coming man, as a matter of course, and Thurman will be "deader than Goliath." If Ewing is defeated, the cry will be immediately raised by the Thurmen men, that, had the Senator been gominated for the Governorship, he could have carried the State without any doubt; that he is the only man who in a crisis can carry the State for the Democracy; that, if he is left off the National ticket, it means a defeat in this State. These pleas will be employed to the fullest extent, and will have a good deal of effect.

5. The great argument set forth in favor of Ewing was that he could pell a large National vote, and that he would be very desirable to that floating portion of the Ohio population. But the portion expected to be appeased and coddled don't raily worth a cent. The meeting of these patriots at Toledo, the other day, was a fallure; and the strength thus to be acquired may be accurately represented by zero.

6. Ewing is personally unpopular with and obnoxious to the Democratic leaders, especially in Northern Ohio. He is notoriously ambitious; and whatever this general term may mean, it is certain that he does not scruple to sacrifice a friend at any time when he can gain any temporary advantage by so doing. He is not considered a safe of pleasant man to tie to on this account.

7. It is well known that Ewing is not satis.

7. It is well known that Ewing is not satis factory to Tilden,—certain rumors to the cortrary notwithstanding. It is quite well settle that a new "bar" "has been unheaded, an some of the contents sent on here to be used the interests of Tilden, and somewhat to the detriment of Ewing. Should a soft-mone victory result this year in Ohio, it would not be be a faverable step in the direction of a hard-money Tilden victory next year.

8. Uncle Dick Bishop and his henchmen have really enjoyed the opportunity which has been

really enjoyed the opportunity which has been afforded them, almost by chance, of running affairs here. They are men of hopes,—large hopes. They anticipate that, sometime in the future, by some strange reversal of fortune, they may be enabled to again get some hold of the public purse-strings. Accordingly, they are determined that by no possible hook or crook shall Ewing be victorious. When approached just right, they have no hesitation in saying that they are using the last sublings of patronage to set up the pins in proper relation to each other, to glorify themselves and damn their nemnes. 9. The German element of the Democratic party—which is very strong in this State—makes no secret of its open hostility to the ticket in the field; and the leaders and the leading papers make the frank, open statement that they will by all means support the Republicans candidate. Such are some of the leading characteristics of the Democratic situation.

On the other hand, the Republicans were in no pre-Convention fight which partook of anything like personal bitterness. There were only two candidates in the field; and all said that, if their man could not be nominated, they would fall in and support the man who was nominated.

two candidates in the field; and all said that, if their man could not be nominated, they would fall in and support the man who was nominated. The Taft men are now as strongly Foster men as the original advocates of that gentlemen. Mr. Foster is making a characteristic campaign. He is traveling the State pretty well over, and is present at all the gatherings whereasts presence is of any advantage to the party. He is making friends by the host, and the cause is fairly booming already.

The prospects now are that the Democrats will not get fully organized for business for some time yet; and that they will not bring that kind of organized effort to the contest that will make any particular impression on their

will make any particular impression on the enemy.

CALIFORNIA.

callfornia.

California.

San Francisco Alia, Juny 18.

The Republican State Convention was held at Sacramento yesterday for the momination of Governor and other State officers. The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That we reafirm our allegiance to the principles of the grand national party of free soil, free labor, equal rights of the people, homest money, good public faith, and the integrity of the National Union—the party whose record Turnishes some of the grandes and most illustrious chapters of our national history.

Resolved, That the attempt by the Democratic majority in Congress to repeal the laws for the preservation of the parity of the hallot-lox at elections for members of Congress is in kreshing with the history of the parity of the hallot in New York City under the Tweed dynasty in 1838 led to the enactment of these laws: that the method by which they seek to accombise the results of the parity of the parity of the thing of the condition of the results of the power of Congress to make regulations for the conduct of Congress to to revive the bannell doctrine of State apprenacy, which was the cause of the great Habeliton.

Resolved, That the firm and united apposition of the Republican party in loyalty. It must and will receive homest legislation. It must and well are subject to wade its post of the conduct of covernment of the property will legally expressed.

Resolved, That the Republican party, as a first arbiter of the people, pladess the file of the popular protect, and promote the development and growth of all the industries of the State.

Resolved, That the Republican party, as a pint arbiter of the popula

NO HOPE.

A Man's Head Smashed In with a Brick-Arrest of His As-ABOT sailanteni cicit

The Causes Which Led to the Asto sautt on Him. me

An affair which will doubtless result in adding another murder to the year's list, and give some judicial gentleman a chance to popularize himself after the methods now in vegue, by an exhibition of unacought for and undeserved elemency, is reported from the West Chicago Avenue Sta-tion. The victim is a quiet, unof-fending little German taffor named Charles Younker, who lives with his wife and a large amily of children in a small cottage in the rear rulsions of frequent recurrence and of the m nost severity. This is the result of a contused WOUND ON THE CROWN OF THE HEAD,

which, it is thought, fractured the skull, and seriously if not fatally injured the brain. Another contused wound on the forehead was sufficient in itself to endanger the life of any man. Dr. Wild, who is in attendance upon him, has no idea that he will recover.

The story as to how the tailor received this injury is partially mixed, and will remain so until the police succeed in arresting one or more of those who were implicated in the affair outside of four young men at present locked up in the West Chicago Avenue Police Station. The witthe injured man; Charles A. Kottke, of No. 601 Milwaukee avenue; August Ehrhardt, of No. known as Polish Mary, who lives almost opposite No. 417 Superior street, the home of the Younker family. As nearly as can be ascer-tained from these persons, and from Peter Heft, Frank Etterwind, Charles Ladendorff, and Herman Ludwig, four young men neld by the p for having been implicated in the airray,

are as follows: A benefit dance was being given at the saloon and dance hall of Henry Hoff, No. 703 Milwankes avenue, at which all of the above persons were in attendance. Poish Mary was without an escort, and readily fell a prey to a number of young bloods who were made noisy and rampant by the liquor they had imbibed. She was subjected to numberless fusnits, and one of the party finally stole a handkerchief from a hip-pocket in her dress, and got away with it, although she saw him in the act. A little later another young man, Etterwind, who was with the party, asked her in an insulting manner to dance with him, to which she replied by slapping his face. He called her some filthy name, but being prevented from retaliating, he vowed he would get even. The affair created quite an excitement in the ball, and it was found necessary to eject some of the young men. They hung about in a threatening mobil on the sidewalk outside. Mr. Younker, having recognized Mary as the daughter of some people living opposite his own home, offered to see her hothe, and protect her from further amonyance. Messrs. Kottke and Eberbartt only offered to accompany Mr. Younker home upon perceiving that the young men were determined to get even in some way. They started from the hall between 8 and 4 o'clock, and were THE DETAILS OF THE QUARREL

FOLLOWED ON THE WAY HOME reither with several others, who harsased them in an outrageous manner all through the street. Finally, as they were walking along Noble street, a large piece of a brick was thrown full at the party, and Mr. Kottke says it barely missed the tailor's head, and was broken into pieces by its own force against the side of a house. Mr. Younker had been drinking slight-

liv, and this assault made him sugry. Farther down the street he, upon some other provocation from the erowd, took off his cost, and pursued one of those who was nearest to him. This was young Etterwind, who says be ran away and did nothing towards his pursuer. A short distance farther south, another volley of stones and bricks was fired, and Younker started in pursuit of ene of the boys whom he suspected of throwing some of the stones. The boy ran, and Younker so the turn oursued by a younk man accompanying the second party manned Fred Heiden. Mrs. Younker followed him, with a stone in her hand, and young Etterwind brought is the rear of the chase, until he was frightened off by the proximity of Mr. Kottks. Just as Mr. Younker rounded the corner of Noble and Cornelia streets he fall to the ground him insensible from two wounds. The assailant scampared away, and the injured man was taken home upon a litter improvised out of a barn-door.

ARRIEST.

The police were informed of the affair at an early hour, and soon succeeded in arresting Enterwind, Heft, Ludwin, and Ladendorff. Young Heiden has not since been seen, which graally adds strength to the statement that he is the one who will be charged with causing the tailor's death, should the affair so result. His parents are said to be quite respectable, and live on Warren ayente. Three of those under arrest are positive in their stakement that he of the work of the statement that he is the one who will be charged with causing the tailor's death, should the affair so result. His parents are said to be quite respectable, and live on Warren ayente. Three of those under arrest are positive in their stakement that he is done to the said of the parents are said to be quite respectable, and live on warren ayend.

The feet was a said to be a put of the parents of the said of the line of the said of the parents of the feet of the feet of the said of the s

120. Haley et al. vs. Gaff; continued for service.

127. Yates City vs. Bayer; taken.

127. Gould et al. vs. Sternberg; taken.

21. Scheid vs. Selz et al.; taken.

22. Waggeman vs. Herschberger; taken.

23. Scheid vs. Selz et al.; taken.

24. Peorla Transvript Company vs. Moltine Paper Company; taken.

25. Wilson vs. Maskay; taken.

26. Wilson vs. Coopes, stc.; taken.

27. Lowe vs. Marlow; taken.

28. Sawyer et al. vs. The People ex rel.; taken.

29. Gouneli, administrator, ets.; taken.

20. Gillett vs. Booth; taken.

CASUALTIES.

Collision of Two Ocean Ves Off the Coast of New Jersey.

The Iron Bark Helen Goes to the Bottom with Five Souls.

Rescue of the Remainder of Her Crew

by the Colliding Steamship, Only a Broken Compass Left to Recall the Lost Ship.

Reported Disasters to Several Yachts in the Harbor at Boston.

New York, June 29.—The Havana steamship City of New York, and the iron bank Helen, of Dundee, struck each other about 11 o'clock Saturday night, off Absecom Light, on the New Jersey coast. The Helen was so injured that she sank aimost instantly, and her Captain and four of the crew were lost. The City of New York was on her regular course to Havana, and York was on her regular course to Hayana, and the Helen was on her regular course to Hayana, and the Helen was on her way from Hayana to this port with a cargo of sugar. A heavy for was cetting in from the south, and the vessels were so near each other when their proximity was discovered that the collision could not be avoided. The bank was struck on the port side just forward of the milesen rigging. The force of the blow was so great the steamer drew away from her, she went down stern first. Before the steamer was cleared Wil-iam H. Taylor, first officer, and Jens Mulier, John Brown, and George Cabellew, scamen, climbed on board of her, and a fourth scaman named William Marazau was rescued by one of the steamer's boats. The steamer laid by the wreck steamer's boats. The steamer laid by the wreck for nearly two hours, but the four other men who made up the bark's crew could not be found. The lost are Cant. Robert Barnlay, Augus Bell, boatswain; Jacob Gabruelson, seaman; James Ross, apprentice; and a Portuguese named Francisco Cook. The three lastnamed had been sleeping in that part of the boat where the steamer struck, and, from the cries that were heard after the collision, it is boat where the steamer struck, and, from the cries that were heard after the collision, it is supposed they were to injured that they were unable to reach the deck. Capt. Barelsy, who was in his cabin at the time, was not seen at all, and it is thought he could not have resched the deck before the ship sank. The City of New York was also much damaged by the collision. Her false keel was badly sprung, and holes were broken in on both starboard and port sides of broken in on both starboard and port aldes of the bow. After leaving the wreck it was found that she was leaking so badly that it was decidthat she was leaking so badly that it was decided to return to New York, and she arrived here at noon to-day. A large force of men were set to work removing her carge, and this will be forwarded by the steamers City of Mexico and City of Washington. The officers of the steamship claim that there was no lights on the Helen, and that, when it was discovered that the Helen was near, the latter suddeniy changed her course and stood directly across that of the steamer, so that it was impossible to avoid her. The rescued sailors, on the other hand, say that all the bark's lights were properly placed and burning brightly; that she was standing off-shore, awaiting daylight, and that, during the foggy weather, the fog-horn was constantly blown, and every precau taken to avoid a collision. The Captain

says that the shock of the collision was not very heavy, and that there was no excitement or confusion on board. Marazan, one of the Helen's crew, says he saw two men struggling in the water fighting for the possession of a floating spar. Neither gaine it, and both sank before the steamer's both eached the wreck. The only relic of the Illfated yessel is a broken compass, which bly fell from the bark's crosstrees to the

UNDER THE WHEELS.

LONDON, Can., June 29.—Last night Alexander Darrah, aged 63, and Angus Burke, aged 50, employes of the Great Western Railway, were run over and instantly killed by a yard engine.

BOSTON HARBOR.

BOSTON, June 29.—It is reported that several yachts were espaized in the lower harbor this afternoon during a heavy storm. No particulars.

LIGHTNING.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Two children of Mr.

Wiswall, of the Harlem Rathroad Company,
were killed by lightning this afternoon in front
of their home in Morrisanis.

EDUCATIONAL.

BELOIT COLLEGE.

BELOIT COLLEGE.

BELOIT, Wis., June 39.—Fellowing is an abstract of the Beccalaureate Sermon preached

Church:

7. Thuoldy, it., 10.—"Nevertheless the foundation of God standeth sure, having this seal. The Lord knowest them that are life. And, Let every one that nameth the name of Christ depart from iniquity."

The blending of Christian faith and a right life form the complete man. Faul reads inscribed on the corost-stone of the Christian Church two lines when reveal the elements of its extength and security. This double inscription indicates the two great departments of Christian truth, vis.: what man is to believe concerning God; and what duty God requires of man.

Read in the light of the whole Gospel, the acceptance of the first statement implies a belief—

1. In the existence of a personal God.

2. That God has a special, exact cognizance of every man? way.

3. That God subjects men to discriminating tests which make the present life a probution, and group men in two great classes; the godly and the ungodly.

4. That God holds in special favor them that are not flis, that the criterion and the issues of probation may be complete.

In the other inscription, "Let every one who namesh the name of Christ depart from iniquity," we read, is the light of the Sayotr's teaching:

1. A recognition of the place and office of Christ, as the one Mediator batwen God and men, to effect reconciliation.

2. The significance of that ect which natice a soul to Christ. The name of Christ, each more than to profess discipleship. It is the highest act of the intellectual and more than to profess discipleship. It is the highest act of the intellectual and more than the profess discipleship. It is the highest act of the intellectual and more than the profess discipleship. The same is god to make a real department from the first in spirit, aim, and purpose.

8. The orong prescription which indicates the creatility extraction of these two fundamental elements of our religion, and ther just bearing on human life and character.

Men are made both for the circumstant to surface of the man, and princed the man and propose of the same ti

has an aspect of independence. Intelligence, reason, and free will clothe man with a kind of aupernatural power, over even the laws of the material world, as when, by means of a balloon, he makes the law of gravitation bear him up in the sphere of moral law, so and action are concerned, his far as his choice and action are concerned, his independence is complete. He can say, I will or I will not, let in the light to form my judgment. I will, or I will not choose according a sound judgment. By the very possession of such fre independence, man is made for the

sential to right living; and the strugg maintain a right life is necessary to dive and strength to fixe.

It is the glory of Christianity that it does blond its practipions of faith and refor the forming of a complete mainteed.

This make it, above all other system have nad place in the world, "the power makes for righteousness" and peas.

The speaker closed with a brief address graduating class, restoring to the great the college to cultivate the simplicity of a like faith in due combination with a many pose for all and only right conduct; and them, in the battle of life pefore them, how to both these elements, that, through what its resulting of outward direumstances and larg, the peace of a good concleme

Special Correspondence of The Propagation of the Section of the Combeen one of unusual interest to the cities of this city, is saying been devoted to the Commencement-exercises of the Semioary and Highchools; all other entertainments have been postponed to give way to the educational exhib-

On Thursday, the twenty-sixth class of the Rockford Female Seminary passed from under its management and protection.

The class was composed of seven accomplished The class was composed of seven accomplished young ladies, as follows: Misses Ella C. Smith Duquoth, III.; Susan W. Benedlet, Agrees, III.; Addie F. Merrill, DeWitt, Ia.; Vistoria H. Wigren, Chicago, III.; Ella K. Foote, this city.

Wigres, Chicago, III.; Ella K. Foote this city; Laura L., Keeney, Rockton, III.; and Mary R. Downs, Hyds Park, III.

The Seeminary chapel was handsomely decorated, and well filled with friends who had assembled to witness the exercises.

Airs Simith bade the visitors a hearty welcome, in a very agreeable and well-chosen address. Each lady's easay exhibited prefound thought and earnest study.

An "Alumine Rassy" was read by Mrs. D. Selwyn Clark, of the Glass of 68, welcoming the Alumine to their old Alma Mater; and although many of them are more strongly attached by ties of loye to homes of their own, it entreated them to ever look with cheristical recollections upput the school which rave to them many of the valuable blessings of their lives.

The Valedictory was given by his Down who, in strong and appealing words, bade formal farewell to the teachers and the class mates of '79.

The programme was interspersed with choice selections of music.

selections of music.

In the evening a banquet was tendered to the Alumna and distinguished visitors from abroad. Alumns and distinguished visitors from abres and a very enjoyable time was had.

The East- and West-Side High-School en cises were very profitable and interesting. Rockford is particularly blessed with any othing, if is with some of the finest achools is to Northwest.

On the whole, the week has been exceeding well spent, and we can but wish all who have diparted from these schools a happy and not life of usefulness.

MT. VERNON, IA. Special Correspondence of The Tribuma.

Mr. Verrow, Is., June 27.—Yesterday closed the Commencement exercises of Cornell College. On Sunday morning, June 22, President W. F. King, D. D., delivered the Baccalaureste. discourse, and Sunday afternoon the Rev. R. W. Bennott the annuar sermon. Monday and Tuesday were occupied by the business meetings of the Alumni and Board of Trustees, and the final class are most of the sermon serious of the serious and the serious control of the serious seri the Alumni and Board of Trustees, and the final class examplisations. On Monday evening the annual concert was held in the new chapel, under the supervision of the Professors of the Conservatory of Music, and on Tuesday evening an address was given under the annuless of the literary societies of the College by the Rev. Daulet Curry, D. D. L.L. D. The arminations closed at 13 m. Wednesday, and the cadet review took place at 520 m. On Wednesday evening, after an oration by Prof. J. W. Alkars, M. S., the Alumninels ther annual reusion and banquet. Thursday, June 26, was commencement proper, and the orations of the graduating class, and the Masterseration, took up the suiter day. The graduating class, and the Masterseration, took up the suiter day. The graduating class, consisting of the following members, numbered twenty six: J. A. Brown, Martia Clinton, M. E. Conrad, W. S. Cramer, E. S. Baly, Bill Hanna Remaars Bild, A. A. Incole, W. D. Lee, G. M. 170s, C. B. Marine, Lerow Martia, Bene Martin, Frank McKay, P. C. Rooney, J. F. Sastori, H. E. Sessions, M. E. Smith, Armstrone Spear, Gazelie Siephen, Adeil Stepsen, E. Tallman, A. J. Van Auda, E. M. Virden, G. W. Weich, and Clara Cooley. The productions of the class throughout were of a high tharacter, and the Master's oration, delivered by J. E. Congdon, of Omans, Neb., was the crowning riory of the day. The amount of \$15,000 was subscribed during the Jay, and everything promises fals for the future of Cornell College.

BELOIT.

Special Binaria is The Tribuna.

BELOIT.

Special Binaria is The Tribuna.

BELOIT.

BELOIT.

Special Binaria is The Tribuna.

BELOIT.

Special Bina

MILWAUKEE

The Saengerfest Gets on Its Financial Legs, and the Singers Go Home Happy.

Sacon Directs to the Triume.

Milwaures, Wis., June 10.—The festival of the Northwestern Saengapund closed the morning in the usual annual meeting. According to the report submitted by the Secretary, the Bund now embraces twenty-two societies in good standing, with 417 active members. Of the societies four are new organizations. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, John C. Ludwig, of Milwanker; Vice-President, C. Arenberg, of Watertown; Corresponding Secretary, H. Gaertani, of Madison. It was decided to hold the particular to Madison. Not test than 5.00 strangers visited the city to-day for the purpose of attending the closing festivities of the Bund. Many came by special tribs and steamers. One train of class cars came from Presport, III., over the Western Union Railway. The procession this afternoon was a very fire affair. It was divided into for divisions; can be affair. It was divided into for divisions; can be affair. It was divided into for divisions; can be affair. It was divided into for divisions; can be affair. It was divided into for divisions; can be affair. It was divided into for divisions; can be affair. It was divided into for divisions; can be affair. It was divided into for divisions. The Shertania and Konsilvak Guard headed the column. The picuic at Quenture.

TEMPER

ddresses Deliver ing and Other

sterday having been sehools as a special to country, it was but, a at Lake Bluff should tound, and proved ourban towns were fille ercises in which they i of the Carr

were opened with an ear "Faith Cottage," under J. B. Hoobs. She snoke of the young people might of spirit of temperance, and the keysote to the exermarks and prayers were ladies, and the meeting on for the services of the day. The meeting in the mother broad folds of the laws attended by the lar the sessions. The audie manifest interest in the sopreciation of the remark. the sessions. The audie manifest interest in the sporecistion of the remar responses and fervent "an The survices were opened the Carman family, of the Carman family, of the carman family, of the carman with a spirit and their hearers to a proper Mrs. Jennie F. Willing the lowed by the reading of E. A. Cummings.

After the singing of "In hear the arrives and the peculishes aid that the day was over the country as a spe

separate territories in wan, ing. Paul was a Greek, a He was that of the stuff made of. He was like Luminds. He gave his whole whether he stood or Mare' intellectual Greeks, or to the Emperor, as courtiers and fluished libe consistent in his oppositivious to his conversion, as fense of his religion after ho his error. He had voted because he foreaw that the by the marryr were destine mythological system of the had not prayed, the Chanhad Paul. When Paul ca beautiful Damascus, and, skirts, looked at the lovely thinking that he had powers from the city, his heart were ajar, and he immed "Sani, Sani, why persecute receiving the reply, "It persecutest," he turned to without hesitation, embracion revealed to him, he ans would'st Thon have me do talking to the young people were the ones most inter to such changes. Fortunat nately for the world, rimight, and Paul was as Cheistianity. He immedia exuberance of this new sould convert all Damascus in a much less dignified matered. He apent three y passive obedience to his the restraint. Paul saw institute must be overturned over the world with a desponding the paracipulation must be overturned over the world with a desponding the paracipulation must be approached the sauch a demoralizing mission must be demoralizing mission the paradise of the children weesse, the colns which no seller's drawer would be purpose. Heaven would all who devoted themselve they were free sould the paradise of The services closed "Etarnity" by a quart family, and "Coronation"

dependence. Intelligence, clothe man with a kind of over even the laws of the len, by means of a belioon, gravitation bear him up inhe sphere of moral law, so action are concerned, his lete. He can say, I will, lete. He can say, I will, lete, the consequence is let in the light to form my jung.

n of such freedom and made for the voluntary of depart from iniquity, wough the mazes of a fit, we are but wander, a meteoric dash going o regret this rule is to dat the verdict of mones of moral obliquity, le Medicis, Aaron purp the processes of clusters and helpful, to the man is maral practical man is maral practical professor from infiguity, by under consideration are. Fath in God is exact.

ity that it does thu ion with a many pur-conduct; and bidding before them, hold fast at, through whatever numstances and seem-

MALE SEMINARY es of The Prouse 28.—The past week has crest to the citizens of devoted to the Com-he Seminary and High-

ws: Misses Ella C. Smith. W. Benedles, Aurora III. DeWitt. Ia; Victoria H.; Ella K. Foote, this city; on, Ill.; and Mary B

"was read by Mrs. D. Glass of '63, welcoming old Aima Mater; and are more strongly at homes of their own, it r look with cherished school which gave to table blessings of their persed with choice

inquet was tendered to the ished visitors from abroad, time was had. at Side High-School exer-table and interesting. If any bleased with any one of the finest schools in the

tence of The Tribuma.

The Tribuma of Mr.—Iesterday closed arcises of Cornell Coloring, June 23, President trend the Baccalaureste erboon the Rev. H. W. n. Monday and Tuestops. On Monday evening as held in the new chapel, and the Professors of the sic, and on Tuesday evenines under the auspices of as of the College by the B. B. LL. D. The aramida m. Wednerday, and the place at 5:30 p. m. only, after an oration by L. S., the Alumnitheld their sanguet. Thursday, June at proper, and the orations e entire day. The cransref the following members,
x: J. A. Brown, Martha
trad, W. F. Cramer, E. S.
tebart Bild, A. A. Ingols,
yon, C. B. Marine, Leroy
n, Frank McKay, P. O.
ri, H. E. Sessions, M. E.
Spoar, Gazelle Stephens,
aliman, A. J. Van Auds,
Weich, and Clara Cooley.
te class throughout were of
the Master's oration, dedos, of Omains, Neb., was
the day. The amount of
bed during the May, and
fair for the future of Cor-

TLOFT,
no is the fribane.
29.—The annual address
resty of the College was
Dr. Noble, of Union Park
The address was full of
A well received by the

AUKEE

ort. Ill., over the Western brocession this afternoon it was divided into four lby a band, and embraced the active and honoray than and Kosmusko Guaria. The picnic at Quentin's a throng of people. At 5

The Sunday Services at Lake Bluff--- A Good Attendance.

TEMPERANCE.

Addresses Delivered by Mrs. Willing and Other Workers.

Yesterday having been set aside in the Sunday schools as a special temperance day ill over the country, it was but natural that the candess at Lake Bluff should be of unusual interest. The day was in charge of the ladies, the most ardent allies the remperance cause has erer found, and proved to be a most successful coclusion of the series. The weather was all hat could be desired, not a cloud to be, seen, this a cool breeze from the lake preserved a seemingly temperate state of the thermomes. The morning train brought a large numter. The morning train brought a large num-ber of interested parties, and wagons and car-tieres from the surrounding country and suburban towns were filled with visitors, who came, some for fun, some for instruction, and others from curiosity. The natural charm of life in the open air conduced to the success of hife in the open air conduced to the success of the session, and many, influenced by the delicious air and wild associations of the forest, came to listen to sermons in Nature's temple, amid the rustling leaves and chirping insects and birds, and to take part in sucreises in which they could have had no interest if held in a house built by hands.

The ladies of the Woman's Christian Union had general charge. The music was under the supervision of the Carman Family, six in number, who came from Champairu, a place with an

mpervision of the Carman rules, a place with an me, who came from Champairu, a place with an memperate name, to take part in the exercises, donating their services.

denating their services.

***THE EXERCISES**

THE EXERCISES

**Service depend with an early prayer-meeting in "Faith Cottage," under the direction of Mrs. J. B. Hobbs. She spoke of prayer to God that the young people might enter heartily into the spirit of temperance, and the early session give the keynote to the exercises of the day. Remarks and prayers were offered by several ladies, and the meeting only adjourned in time for the services of the day in the large tent.

The meeting in the morning at 10:30 under the broad folds of the large canvas coverings was attended by the largest gathering during the sessions. The audience itself was full of manifest interest in the services, and showed sopreciation of the remarks and invocations by responses and fervent "amens."

The services were opened with the singing by the Cartann family, of Champai gn, Ill., of one of their peculiar temperance anthems, which was rung with a spirit and feeling that aroused their hearrs to a proper pitch of enthusiasm. Mrs. Jeneie F. Willing then offered prayer, followed by the reading of the Scriptures by Mrs. E. A. Cummings.

After the singing of "Is it well with you?"

IRES. CUMMINGS

made a brief address, explaining the nature of the service and the peculiar nature of the day. She said that the day was being celebrated all over the country as a special temperance day, and was being observed amidst the leaves and flowers of Lake Bluff by the Woman Temperance Union. She then introduced Mrs. Jennie F. Willing as one of the carliest temperance workers, and one who was in reality the founder of the temperance organization of the ladies of this city.

this city.

IRE. WILLISO
ther spore, taking as her subject the trials and conversion of f'aul, as showing the necessities of the temperance cause. She took as her text II. Timethy, iv., 7-5: "I have fought the good fight; I have finished my course; I have kept the faith. Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteounness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me that day, and not to me only, but unto all them also that love His appearing."

to me only, but unto all them also that love His appearing."

She began with showing how, under a man of intellectual power, the ethics of Christ were crystallized into a system and His followers into a Church. Sometimes God-weelplates a great movement mon the world; Y spreads and dissolves. Those who looked operficially said that is was in vain, but those who looked from on high knew that it had a purpose, and, above all, a result. This sort of work was wrought by Paul for the infant thurch. It was be who grasped the helm when the Church began to starger under the gale of inherent weakness and adverse opinion. There must be a Paul for the temperance work. It would not be out of place to consider the necessary conracter of this to be leader. The three dominant forces of the time of Paul were Greek, Rommo, and Hebrew, controlling three separate territories in war, culture, and learnseparate territories in war, culture, and learning. Faul was affects, a Hebrew, and a Roman He was made of the stuff that reformers are made of. He was like Luther and other great minds. He gave his whole soul to the work, whether he stood on Mars' Hill talking to the intellectual Greeks, or in Rome preaching to the Emperor, surrounded by his courtiers and inhehed libertunes. He was as consistent in his opposition to Judaism, travious to his conversion, as he was strong in defence of his religion after he had been convinced of his error. He had voted for Stephen's cleath, because he forceaw that the principles advocated by the marter were destined to overthrow the mythological system of the Romans. H Stephen had no prayed, the Church would never have had post prayed, the Church would never have had not prayed, the Church would never have had not prayed, the Church would never have were ajar, and he immediately heard the cry, "Bain, Sul, why presecutest thou me!" On receiving the reply, "It is Jesus whom thou persecutest," he turned to the right-about, and without hesitation, embracing at once the religion revealed to him, he answared, "Lord, what would'st Thou have me do!". The apeaker was talking to the young people especially, for they were the once most interested, most stubject to such changes. Fortunately for Paul, Jortunately for the world, right triumphed ever mirth, and Paul was awed to Christ, and Christianity. He immediately thought, in the sculprance of this new found faith, that he evold convert all Damascus. He left Damascus in a much less digalified manner than he had entered. He spent three years in the desert in passive obedience to his Master, chaine under the restraint. Paul ass the left humanscus in a much less digalified manner than he had entered. He spent three years had do ford, and the literature of the country purified. The passive obedience to his Master, chaine under the restraint. Paul ass the hands of God, and the literature was of such a demonstration by the heavy of the humanscule

Miss Lucia E. F. Kimball, who is the Siste Suberintendent of the National Union, made an address explaining the nature of the work. She took for her subject, "The Necessity of Trained Perces in the Temperance Work." She illustrated her position by saying that there were many young men, and crist too, who had had the advantage of training in Christian homes and in the Sunday-school, who nevertheless were addicted to the terrible mate of intemperance. She quoted the report of the Superintendent of the Washingtonian Home to the effect that a large percentage of the immates of that institution came from Christian homes. At the same time, as the immates had to nay for admission to the Home, and hence might be supposed to come from the better classes stitustryly, this might not be a fair example. She sime quoted the experience of the Rev. Dr. Cayler, of Brooklyn, who took has stand in front of a saloon one afternoon and in fifteen minutes counted thirty young people roing in everal of whom belonged to his own Sunday-school. She did not wish to be understood as opposed to the Christian inducence, for she was in every sense a Sunday-school worker, but she had cried these and other examples to show that many young people were brought up in carefully-guarded homes but were never taught and educated in the temperance principles. She saw that we must meet the truth; it nanswered the question and proved an inceptive for still further effort. She then discussed the question as to whether this principle of work among the children, and doing inside what had formerly been done outside of the Sunday-school. Efforts had been medie to secure tour Sundays in each year for special temperance work, and he loternational Lesson Committee were requested to provide special lessons for those days. In answer to the aquarterly subdays in each year for special temperance work, and he loternational these days and thomashed of scholars had signed the trinle pledge of shatmence from liquor, robacc, and profamity. Temperance work, and lessons on

there was an experience-meeting conducted by Mrs. L. S. Rounds, which was well attended, although some of the younger people undoubtedly strolled off along the ravines and down to the Bluff, and improved their opportunities, as temperance in filtring was not on the schedule.

To day will be devoted to miscellaneous exercises, especially on the subject of "The Press."

This will close the exercises, and comparative quiet will reign until the opening of the Sundayschool Assembly Tuesday, July 15, which will continue for ten days. An excellent programme has been prepared, and prominent speakers will be present.

down their cheeks by no means blinded their country. In April, 1878, Skidmore recovered indement for \$6,830 against the railroad in this county, and on execution thereunder the premises in controversy were seized and sold to Skidmore, be being dead. The land in question was conveyed in February and May, 1872, by S. F. Gale and the heirs of John High to the Company in pursuance of contracts made with the parties six years before. The railroad was shown to be a corporation owning a line of road under its charter and according to the laws of this State, and the land in controversy was at the time of sale, and for years before, used and occupied by the Company for its shops, and the tracks, etc., incident thereto, and for depot grounds in the city. On the 1st of February, 1869, the Columbus, Cincinnati & Indiana Central Railroad Jeased its line, shops, depots, etc., to the present defendant for ninety-nine years, and the latter has had possession ever since. Feb. 20, 1868, the Columbus, Cincinnati & Indiana Central Railroad Company also mortgaged all its property to secure a large number of special policy. at the time of sale, and for years before, used and occupied by the Company for its shops, and the tracks, etc., incident thereto, and for depot grounds in the city. On the 1st of February, 1869, the Columbus, Cincinnati & Indiana Central Railroad leased its line, shops, depots, etc., to the present defendant for ninety-nine years, and the latter has had possession ever since. Feb. 20, 1868, the Columbus, Cincinnati & Indiana Central Railroad Company also mortgaged all its property to secure a large number of bonds, and the lease was made subject to this mortgage. In February, 1875, a bill was filed to forcelose that mortgage and a Receiver appointed, but the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad was allowed to continue in possession on condition of paying over all the net earnings to the Receiver.

Judge Rogers will have a peremptory call of motions for new trials some time this week.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Thomas Savies filed a bill Saturday against the Grand Trunk Railway Company to restrain it from infringing his patent, known as the Tanner Brake Patent.

George G. Hallam was adjudicated bankrupt Saturday and a warrant issued, returnable Aug. 3.

Aug. 3.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Frances J. Wilson filed a bill Saturday against Robert S. Wilson, Marths P. Sedgwick, Isadore F. Gilmore, R. S. Wilson, Jr., and M. B. Loomis asking to have the terms of a trust deed made Dec. 14, 1861, by R. S. and Frances J. Wilson to Robert S. Sedgwick reformed so.as to make it more definite as to the appointment of a Receiver, and so as to allow the payment of a mortgage for \$3,800 on No. 65 Twenty-fourth street. The deed referred to conveyed the premises No. 325 Michigan avenue to Sedgwick in trust for complainant, and Sedgwick has since died, leaving the title to the property in doubt, and it is also asked that a new Receiver be appointed. be appointed.

Herbert & Quick began a suit against William D. Matheny to recover \$5,000.

J. S. Warren and J. W. Pinchot sued William Handlin and George. N. Parsons for \$1,000.

Matilda Mager commenced a suit in treepas against John Weckler, claiming \$5,000 damages W. H. Giles brought suit for \$8,500 agains Thomas Mackin.

PROBATE COURT. In the estate of Levandre D. Roloson, deceased, letters of administration were issued to Robert W. Roloson, and bond of \$44,000 approved. In the estate of J. Dunham Roloson, minor, guardian's letters were issued to the same. Bond of \$26,000 approved.

same. Bond of \$26,000 approved.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Submitted patent cases.

JUDGE GARY—724, 751, 771, 774 to 797 and 799 to 831, inclusive. No. 772, O'Connor vs. Farwell, on trial.

JUDGE JARRSON—72,854, City vs. Smith, on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—Contested motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—Set case 4,303, Lewis vs.

Illinois Central Railroad company. No further call of calendar. No case on trial.

JUDGE MOALLISTEN—Set case 4,552, Martin vs.

Signas, and 6,550, Dewar vs. Bank of Montreal.

No. 377, Webster vs. Pennsylvania Company, on trial.

ENTHUSIASTIC BULGABIANS. How They Greeted Their Young King.

London Telegraph, June 16.

Odessa papers publish graphic and touching accounts of Prince Alexander Battenberg's first meeting with his new subjects, upon the occasion of his return to Odessa from Livadia. The sion of his return to Odeses from Livadia. The Bulgarian emigres temporarily resident in Southern Russia had been gathered together by the Russian authorities to greet the junior European potentate, as well as the Bulgarian students, school-boys and school-girls receiving instruction in Odesean educational establishments. These latter are stated to have wept copiously during the Prince's short solourn in the THE COURTS.

These latter are stated to have wept copioually during the Prince's short acjourn in the railway station, where they were assembled in his honor. The emotion of the juvenile Bulgarian maidens was, according to the Wietnik, particularly ungovernable, and communicated itself to his Highness, who was moved to clasp his weeping roung countrywomen one after another to his breast, and to embrace them with patriotic and tearful enthusiasm. They wept another to his breast, and to embrace them with patriotic and tearful enthusiasm. They wept another to his breast, and to embrace them with patriotic and tearful enthusiasm. They wept another to his breast, and to embrace them with patriotic and tearful enthusiasm. They wept another to his breast, and to embrace them with patriotic and tearful enthusiasm. They wept another to his breast, and to embrace them with patriotic and tearful enthusiasm. They wept another to his breast, and to embrace them with patriotic and tearful enthusiasm. They wept another to his breast, and to embrace them with patriotic and tearful enthusiasm. They wept another to his breast, and to embrace them with patriotic and tearful enthusiasm. They wept another to his breast, and to embrace them with patriotic and tearful enthusiasm. They wept another to his breast, and to embrace them with patriotic and tearful enthusiasm. They wept another to his breast, and to embrace them with patriotic and tearful enthusiasm. They wept another to his breast, and to embrace them with patriotic and tearful enthusiasm. They wept another to his breast, and to embrace them with patriotic and tearful enthusiasm. They wept another to his breast, and to embrace them with patriotic and tearful enthusiasm. They wept another to his breast, and to embrace them with patriotic and tearful enthusiasm. They wept another to his breast, and to embrace them with patriotic and tearful enthusiasm. They wept another to his breast, and to embrace them with patriotic and tearful enthusiasm.

The state of the control of the cont

the ground of an improper instruction given to the jury.

The other two cases were simply reversed on questions of fact or preponderance of evidences.

DIVORCES,

Emella Halverson filed a bill Saturday asking for a divorce from Sven Halverson on the ground of drunkenness and cruelty.

Judge Moore Saturday granted a decree of divorce to Emilie R. McGinnias from Charles H.

McGinnias for desertion.

JIXMS.

Judge Rogers will have a peremptory call of motions for new trials some time this week.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Thomas Savies filed a bill Saturday against the Grand Trunk Railway Company to restrain

WAUKESHA.

Beffections—A Brilliant Wedding—Commencement at Carroll College—A Transition, and the Transit.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuns.

WAUKESHA, Wia, June 28.—From Washington to Waukesha, what a change! Is it only
one week since the heat of the softening pavements struck through our very boot-heels, and
we dodged from one side of the street to the
other for a bit of shade no larger than a man's
hand! Only ten days since, the haughty New
York Senator, pacing up and down in the stiffing. hand! Only ten days since, the hanghty New York Senater, pacing up and down in the stifling air of the Senate-Chamber, was saying, "Nothing except the fact that this is the Senate prevents me from denouning the member from Mississippi as a blackguard, a coward, and a liar." Here, the stillness that may be felt is broken only by the answering call of lark and robin; the air is sweet and cool, and each street is an avenue of delightful abade. is an avenue of delightful shade.

We have drifted as far from confusion and ex-

citement as from dust and best. Who cares whether the Commissioner of Indian Affairs be acquitted or not; whether the Legislative bill acquitted or not; whether the Legislative bill provides for sixteen or twenty new clerks in the Patent-Office? The wheat will grow, and the springs will flow, just the same if Congress adjourns to-day or Tuesday. One feels a secret sympathy with the garden-plants; it is the principal business of life just now to vegetats. Must we rouse up from all this to talk of people and affairs.

and affairs?
O for the pen of a John Burroughs! and you, O for the pen of a John Burrougns: and you, respected Tribung, should have a little space each week sacred to birds and trees—with never a mention of Smith's coming or Jones' going. Tollers in the city should have a breath of country-life that would be an inspiration, and lovers of nature should be charmed once more by their

of nature should be charmed once more of their divine goddens.

The crooked ways of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad are now of the past; but, before they fade entirely out, we would like to recall the pictures by the way. Hanging on to the platform of the rear car, with a good-natured conductor and a watchful brakeman as guards, what a sunrise burst upon us as we flew over the Virginia mountains! What rare perspectives

wild flowers, to be isshioned into a lovely bouequet that filled the empty lanch-box, and afterwards appeared as a unique decoration at a Chicago wedding.

One even dropped into poetry by the way. Altogether, it was a long and happy day. The porter grinned as if he enjoyed it too. Once, as our hats were being trimmed with wild flowers for the third or fourth time, he ventured a remark or two: "Pears like you be's having a mighty fine time, ladies! Dere's a heap of difference in de way ladies and gemmen takes dis here road. Some eavy dev where going take dis here Baltimore & Ohlo Rallroad again so long as dey lives; and dey just frets all de time,—an't please 'em no how. But you seems to be having a bery fine time,—bery fine indeed,—he, he, he!" We chuckled too, and thought he was something of a philosopher as well as porter.

Our mattress might have been of eiderdown, and the upper borth a cradle, so soundly did we aleep that night. The gittering waters of Lake Michigan on one side, and a network of rails on the other, greeted us in the morning. Our vagabond life was ended; traveling caps must be folded away, shawl-cases strapped, dusters shaken out, and ourselves made semi-presentable. Of the ride from the Garden City to the New Saratoga, all we can say is, Excursion-tackets are low; come and try it.

An annual visit needs to be made here in order to keep up with the place. There are new streets and aprings; while new houses look out from between the trees, at most unexpected places.

The Fountain-Spring House outrivals Phomix, for it has risen from its ashes twice as large as it was before. It is quite imposing as to exterior. The three broad verandahs give a fine opportunity for pure sir, pelenidi views, and for promenading. The grounds have been leveled and adorned, so that they show no sign of the debris of a new building.

A better style of residence prevails throughout the place. The low, green-shuttered, white-faced cottages look quite old-timey by the side of their stately neighbors in brick and stone.

Music.
Latin Salutatory—Louie M. Park.
Oration—John Conrad—"Virtue Its Own Reward."
Essay—Etta Snirley—"The Truly Honorable."
Music.
Oration—Willet E. McMillan—"The Happy Medium."
Essay—Ida B. Day—"Religious Liberty."
Oration—Gideon Hammond—"Development."
Essay—Louie M. Park—"Epic Poetry."
Music.
Oration and Valedictory—Arno Moore—"Us

Resay-Louis M. Park—"Epic Poetry."
Music.
Oration and Valedictory—Arno Moore—"Up
the Mountain."
Awarding of diplomas.
Class-Song of '79—"Festina Leute."
Benediction.
The orations were good, and the essays of the
young ladies were of high literary merit. These
young misses are to be complimented upon
their good sense in graduating in cambric
dresses, and upon their very pretty appearance
in the same.
When the Commencement-exercises were
ended, all the Alumui who were present gathered upon the platform. After exchanging
greetings, congratulating the new class, and
aloging several old songs, they dispersed, with
many pleasant memories of their Alms Mater,
and earnest wishes for its continued success.

NERRASKA

NEBRASKA:

Death of an Old Resident-Masonic and

Other Matters.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 27.—An old resident of

There have been more heavy rains here this week, and corn in some portions of the State was leveled to the ground. In the vicinity of Lincoln a number of small buildings were overturned, and hundreds of cellars in the city filled with water. To-day it is still raining, and the people are loudly calling for Noah's Ark.

J. M. H.

LOST SEVEN POUNDS IN THREE WEEKS. Alian's Anti-Fat is a genuine medicine, and will reduce coroulency from two to five pounds per week. Purely vegetable and perfectly

will reduce corbulency from two to five pounds per week. Purely vegetable and perfectly harmless, acting entirely on the food in the stomach, preventing the formation of fat. It is also a positive remedy for dyspepsia and rheumatism.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 11. 1878.—Botanie Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.—GENTLEMEN: The lady alluded to lost seven pounds in three weeks by the use of Allan's Anti-Fat. Yours truly, SMITH, DOCLITTLE & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists.

Standard quality, Burnett's Flavoring Extracts.

Knowles' Insect Powder Gun is by far the best.

In this column, three lines or ten, 25 cents per sertion. Back additional line, 10 cents.

For three bours the guests went and came; then the good-bys were said, a slipper thrown after the retreating carriage, and the bride and groom were gone. They take a trip to St. Paul and the Della, and return to apond the summer here and in Milwankee. The presents were many and costly. An elegant watch and chain were the gift of Mr. Carleton to his bride; china, cnt-glass, and table-linen of finest quality and pattern, were given by the parents and brothers; several cases of solid silver were from Mr. and Mrs. Kingaland; handsome pictures and books from the bridesmaids and groomsmen; while benutiful pieces of fancy work, and elegant articles in efliver, glass, china, pearl, and carved woods were the gubstantial tokens of the interest of loving friends, who wish all good and earthly happiness to Mr. and Mrs. George W. Carleton.

Garroll, Collige Commercement.

Garroll, Collige Commercement.

The closing exercises of the College have gathered full houses, in spite of other attractions and threatening weather. The examinations were abiy conducted, and the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees a hopeful one. President Gregory, of Lake Forest University, delivered an excellent address Thursday evening. Subject: "The Mission of the Young Men of America." The exercises of the Presbyterian Church, and were as follows:

Mrs. Mall carriage and tames are longer thrown and the services and carriage and sold once at \$2,000 to be like.

By Con-Spicias from horse-cars, smilest some and control of the Board of Trustees and policy and the services of the Young Men of America." The exercises of the Presbyterian Church, and were as follows:

Mrs. Mall carries and carries and carries for subject to the part of the mall carries and court from the part of the part of the mall carries and the surface and part of the mall carries and the surface and part of the surfac

S2.300—Store and dwelling over, and lot Exx123, with all the bar fixtures, etc., No. 1308 South Halsted-st., between Thirty-first and Thirty-socond. S3.000—3-room dwelling, and lot 23x115, east front, on Indiana-av., lear Twenty-fourth-s6. on Indians-av.. Bear Twenty-fourth-st.

FOR SALE-SOXISI ON MICHIGAN-AV.. WEST
front, near Twenty-ninth S170 a foot; subject to
taxes of 1879. Inquire of JACUS WEIL, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE-SOXISS, EAST FRONT, ON PRAIRIEav., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sta.
44 a foot cash, subject to saxes of 1879. Inquire of
JACUS WEIL, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE-SOXISO, EAST FRONT, ON MIC. IGANav., 178 feet sorth of Thirty-third-st., 2000; a foot
cash. Inquire of JACOS WEIL, 87 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE-VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCI tion, Thursday, July 10, 1870, at half-past 3e clock, as the north door of the Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, Ill., 20 acres together, or in 5-acre tracts. This property is described as the west half of the northeast quarter of Sec. 3s. Town 40, Range 14, and is situated on the nouth side of Fullerton average, 50 rods west of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. The property is owned by a nonresident, and this sale will be possible and without reserve. The terms of sale will be, one-third cash, and balance in one and two years, interest a per cent; and a deposit of 10 per cent of amount bid will be required at time of sale. The abstract of title is now at the office of David Williams. 125 South Clark-st., Room 11, and can be examined either before or after the sale py any one wishing to purchase. JOHN W. BUIRKE, Trustee, Alexandria, Va. W. A. BUTTERS, Auctioneer. Va. W. A. BUTTRIRS, Auctioneer;
I'OR SALE—\$100 WILL BUY A BRAUTIFUL LO
Gue block from hotel at Lagrange, 7 miles fro
Chicago: \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest propor
in market, and shown free: sherirch free; railroed far
10 cents. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 5. TOWN SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID TRACT of land fronting on Stony Island boulevard, jus-cast of Grand Crossing; will self thirty series at a great bargaia. Also a splendid stock farm situated in the western part of this State. Apply to ELLIOTT AN THONY, 91 Washington-St.

COUNTRY BEAL ESTATE. TOR SALE—SNOCASH WILL BUY SO ACRE YARM,

40 acres under good fence and plow, is acres good timber, new frame dwelling of 5 rooms, cribs, stables, etc., four miles from Winemac, Pulaski County, ind.

Land is No. 1. and only 80 miles from Chicago. Do you want a bargain? Here it is.

\$3,500—10 acres and splendid 12-room dwelliffs three blocks from depot in West Aurora, III. This property is well worth \$10,000; it is beautifully set with all Rinds of small and large fruits, on principal sarest, and ought to sell for \$3,500, and any one who wants a nice home in first-class town look as it. T. B. BOYD, Beom 7, 179 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

Railroad are now of the past; but, before they find soutirely out, we would like to recall the pictures by the way. Hanging on to the platform of the rear car, with a soundarie of conductor and a westerful brakensan as guarda, what a sunies burst upon us awe few over the Virginia mountains. What rare perspectives were ours as we glided out from tunnels and overarching bridges. The glimpuse into lowly homes, and the simble but apetting preparation of the other was not only the perspective of the perspec

A UCTION BALE OF GRASS. THE UNDERSIGNED A will sell at public suction on the premises on Tuesday, the 1st day of July, at 1 of clock noon. 800 are so of tame hay now growing on the old Hiram Kennicott farm, at Arlington Heights, Cook County, 22 miles from Chicago. This grass will be sold in 40 or 20 acre lots to suit purchasers. Terms—Note with approved personal security due Jan. 1, 1880. The grass is in excellent condition and promises a fair crop. 3 E. KENNICOTT, Room 5, 80 Kandolph-st., Chicago.

DEOBUGS, ROACHES, MOTHIS EXTERMINATED. Warranted I year.) Exterminators for sale. Call or address A. OAKLET, 107 Clark st., cor Washington.

MOTREAL, CAN.—U. S. Agency solicitis consignments accorrespondence from Merchants, Brokers, and Tra. Advances made. Unaxceptionable references. M ments & correspondence from Merchants Brokers, & MTrs. Advances made. Unexceptionable references.

O'NE WEEK BALE. COMMENCING MONDAY, Both, at 9 a. m. Must be sold at anction, without reserve, at No. 116 North Clark-st., white underwear, knitted woolen goods. embroidery, lace, ribbons, silk handkerchiefs, levelry, fancy articles notions, leather goods and French shoes, meerschant pipes, cigar-holders, travelers' lequisites. All these goods are imported. Inquire of A. BERNARD, 116 North Clark-st.

Quiet HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINE-dement in doctor's family. Strictly confidential and private. Female commissions a specialty. Box 283, Chicago.

QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINE-dement: best of care; professionals in attendance. 245 South Saugargapa-st., corner Barrison.

WANTED—A CANAL-BOAT—RENT OR PURCHASE. O. & W. GUTHRIE, Twenty-fourth and Butter-sts.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Sides.

North Sides.

North Sides.

Recent.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NORTH CLARK-ST., FOURTH DOOR FROM the bridge—First-class board \$4 to \$6 per week, with use of plano. Day board, \$4.50 to \$6; say board, \$1.50; rooms without board, \$2.50 is a week.

CLARENCE HOUSE. CORNER STATE AND HAB-

WATTER-WALE BELF In this column, three lines or loss, 25 section. Each additional line, 10 cents.

WANTED-4 MILL WRIGHTS: NOW BOT GO workmen need apply. Call at Beam 25, Washington-st.

Coachmen. Tennsters. 62.
WANTED—A BARN MAN THAT UNDERSTA
W the care of males. BLACK, 100 Median.-et. Employment Agencies

WANTED-ook LABORERS FOR C. S. N. W. CO.

Is Wisconsin and Jove, free fare; ten farm hands

J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 (West Randolph-st.

WANTED—25 LABORERS FOR LUMBER-50 shovelers, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day 10 for sav-mill; free fare. ANGELL & CO., 10 Canal-se. Miscellameous.

WANTED-AT MINONE, ILL. FIFTY EXPERIENCE coal-miners. No strike or woulde of any kind; full work guaranteed, Call as MINER 7, AMES CO.'S, 137 Laballe-st. Chicago. W ANYRD—SALKSMEN TO TAKE GR State adencies; goods sold by samples sale appenses paid; call or write. Triumph Hanufa Company, 115 Monroe-st., main floor (not in bess Company, 116 Monroe-st., main noor (nos in business)

WANTED-TRAVELING SALESMEN-A PAPE
hanging house, wishing to compete for Westtrade, can offer good territory to several first-cli
salermen. None but those familiar with the business

and the measurements references, need apply.

Hercastille Agency, P. O. Box 508, Chlosago, Ill. M. B.—No applications will receive attention except those ymail.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN AND LADY CANVARS—crist of sell a line of new needle-cases, needles, cit-cleen agrous, chromes, oil paintings, etc.; 57 to 512 aday is being made. Catalogue free. C. M. LINIEG-TOM, 45 East Jackson-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A BOY TO WORK IN AND OUTSIDE of the office; must be a good pearman and reliable. Address, giving age, pay expected, and references. N 64, Tribune office.

WANTAD—AGENTS TO SELL "NAVINS EXplanatory Stock Doctor." The most valuable
sook for farmers and stock reliers ever published. As
fress or call on G. W. BURLAND & CU., 105 State -

WANTED—A GOOD STRADT GERMAN generally metul. Call Monday morning at 255 Was WANTED-A STRONG GERMAN GIRL TO DO

WANTED-SIRLS FOR CITY AND COURT for general housework, Call carly, Monday & ing at Mills SMITH'S, 225 West Washington-1. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTER—RALL

SITUATION WANTED—IN RETAIL MOUSE BY A
STRE-class notion and hosiery selection of ten year
esperience; city or country. M. M. Aribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BANK CASHIER FOR
Docition of responsibility. Would travel as agent. Address P 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR FInancial manager of some large wholesale or snaufacturing establishment by one who has had many
years experience and can give the best of references.

Address N 78, Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

CITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER, STEADY cargineer; can do his own fitting and eive good reference from last employer. S 44. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CANtings wood-worker from Fennyivania, steafy disustion in a good shop; best of recommendations. Address, for S days, E. F. E., 605 West Indiana-s.

Ceschimen, Tenunstère, etc.
Cituations wanted—by a marriado duple.
Cicernan, he as coschinas and she as cock base of reference gives. Address 7 M. Tribune celles.
Cituation wanted—by a toung mar as a carriages. Best city reference. T Z. Tribune celles.
Cituation wanted—by a toung mar as a carriages. Best city reference. T Z. Tribune celles.
Cituation wanted—by a young german of the carriages and carriages are sent to the carriages.
Cituation wanted—by a young german of the carriages and carriages are sent to the carriages.
Cituation wanted—by a young german of the carriages are sent to the carriages and the carriages.
Cituation wanted—by a young german of the carriages are sent to the carriages.
Cituation wanted—by a young german of the carriages are sent to the carriages.
Cituation wanted—by a toung german of the carriages are sent to the carriages.

Employment Agencies.

CITUATIONS WANTED PAMILIES IN NEED OF 2 250d Scandinavian or terman female nels can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 150 Milwauksetay.

TO RENT-BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, ROOM 14, to 1 LaSalle-st.: SOUTH SIDE.

84 Vincennes-av., 3-story and basement store 100 Vincennes-av., 3-story and basement store 171 Calumet.-av., 3-story and basement store 1812 and 1824 Wabash-av.. 2½-story and basement store from:

tone front.

198 Twenty-fifth-st., 3-story and basement brick, \$3
50 Twenty-fourth-st., 3-story and basement brick 1118 Prairie-av., 2-story frame, modern ments, large yard and barn. 00 Vernou-av., 3-story frame. 1273 Indiana-av., 2-story frame, suitabl S30 and S82 Carroll-av., 2-story and bas

170nts.
515 Carroll-ay., 2-story and basement stone.
362 Park-av., 2-story and basement bricks. 250 is ving-place. 2-story and basement brick.
174 Throop-st., 2-story and basement brick.
164 North Western-av., pass Rubbased. 174 h nroop-st., 2-story and cases users. 2-story basement brick, near indians. 32 and steam care. 37 Windroop-place (Tompkins-st.), 2-story brink. 31 North Galter-av., 2-story brick. 32 North Galter-av., 2-story brink. 31 Rooms for families at 784 Carroll. 4v.; also barn. Plate corner Seeley-av. and Madisol-st., 3 rooms. 10 Cottage on Shober-at., near North-av., 30 per mas 300 Clybourne-place, cottage, 510.

NORTH SIDE.

Prench flat, two floors. 723 Sedgwick-at., near coin Park, 9 rooms, 34 Congenisuoes, large [o. 524]. 2-story and basement Brick, Delaware-place. 2 Pinc.

198, 197, 180, and 191 Cottage Grove av., of Twenty-sixth-si., fronting on Cottage Grove and b Park av.
160 Archer av.
14 North Canal-st.
188 Larraboo-st.
190 North Wells-st.
Suburbas

14 North Canal-st.

200 North Wells-st.

200 North Evanson.—Two 2-story frame houses will be put in good order and rented at low rates.

21 North Evanson, Glencoe, Highland Park, and Highrood, Passantly located residences at very low rates.

2-story frame, 2 blocks from Hyde Park Depot \$15.

2-story frame, 2 blocks from Hyde Park Depot \$15.

2-story frame, with lot lourned, on Porty-saventher.

2-story frame, with lot lourned, on Porty-saventher.

2-story frame, and frame politic cottage, cast freed, as couth Park, convenient to Indians-av. and stone carry, with large lot and barn. In complete order.

2-story brick, cottage style, at Normily-like, Engis-wood, near the Normal School and depot.

TO HENT—2 FIRST CLASS 2-3TORT AND BASEment pressed brick nouse, vish all modern improvements, plate-plass in front, chapter of party. Inquire of JACOB WELL, 37 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FLATS OF FOUR AND two rooms, suitable for annal families in Lombard Building, Third-av, between Jackson and VagBures-sts. All/HED W. SANBOME, 7 Union Building.

TO RENT -A NO. 1 GROCKERT STAND MO. 10 Sast Monros-R., near Clark: or will be rented for any other kind of business. Apoly on the premises or to D. Wakaver, Gardner House.

TO RENT-THE OCDEN HOUSE. Comban Washington and Franklin as, and a quantity of bedding, linea, plated table war, carpota, cutter, etc., etc., for sale. The house contains to guarantee rooms, good dimar-room, bar, etc. For full particulars apply to ALERD W. SANSOME. Tuning Building.

WANTED TO BENT.

WANTED TO BENT.

WANTED TO BENT.

WANTED TO BENT.

It to 20 feet aquare, in any live business locality in Chicago, or would hire part of a store; business small wares. Bent must be low and not exceed 320 per month; rent weekly in advance. Address also lade wanted to the wanted wanted to the common state of t

which house, six or eight recents; sorth slide preferrest, not over haif mile from river; good teams.

Address F. M. F. Tribung office.

HORRES AND CARRIAGES.

A LARGE VARIETY OF FIRST-CLASS SECONDhand vehicles, comprising the nearly how, sideber, top wagen servers age spring unstress buggies, several side spring business buggies, several side spring business buggies, several side spring business buggies, show our own manufacture, speeding wagens, rocksway.

Coan A Ten Brocks park phaseon, that will be sold side an extremely low price and many others. Good discount of the several side spring business to side side.

A BARGAIN—WILL SELL TOGETHER OR SEPtracks of the several side springs, several climpton of the carriages, landars, and classyon in the several side of several side of

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

MONDAY, JUNE 80, 1879,

A mysterious unpleasantness is reported to have very recently arisen between Russia and Germany, in consequence of which the bar has abandoned his intention of visiting vices from South Africa are to the

et that Crieware has probably arrived correct understanding of Great Britain's wer and has concluded to make peace. He offered to pay a fine of two bullocks for my male Zulu; and it is considered certain very male Zulu, and it is considered certain that a treaty on some such basis will be a

ermone printed in our columns this noming include a vigorous discourse by the ker. N. F. Raysan on the subject, suggested by the attitude and acts of the Demoratio majority in Congress, "The Rebellion for Dead, but Its Spirit Stills Seaking the lestraction of the United States Govern-; a sermon by the Roy. Samuer. Iven as, at the Union Park Congregations urch, in reply to Col. Incursora's "Mises of Moses"; and one by the Rev. De

nator Voorners, of Indiana, was so good and to the Union soldiers during the and they appreciated his friendship so ly, that on one occasion he narrowly and being taken off a railroad train and banged by the Sixty-third Indiana Regiment.
And to this day Voormers has so many admirers among the Union veterans of Indiana that they are now arranging for a mass-

mirers among the Union veterans of Indiana that they are now arranging for a massmeeting whereat to express their opinion of the man whose Copperheadism was unconcealed and notorions, and who has lately had the hardihood to pretend to have been as good a Triend to the Union soldier as the
lamented Monros was.

The veto of Judicial bill No. 2 is prepared and will be sent to Congress to day, when, of course, it will fail for lack of the necessary two-thirds vots, even if it do not fail of
coming to a vote for lack of a quorum in the
House, which now seems probable. Whether
or not a final adjournment is had previous
to the passage of another bill, it
is now regarded as certain that the President
will not again convene Congress in extra
session, but will let the nullifiers go bome
to their constituents with a record made
up of a refusal to vote an appropristion for United States Marshals for
all the Federal Courts unless upon
condition that it be made a criminal offense
punishable with fine and imprisonment for
the officers of the Courts to respect their
outh of office and execute a law of the
United States unrepealed and in full force
upon the statute books. Our Washington
dispatches predict very positively that
another extra session will not be called.

The situation in Congress with respect to

There are few modes of spending money which insure a greater dagree of wholesome anjoyment to a greater number of people han that adopted by Mr. Panay H. Smrm in furnishing a free open-sir concert Sanday stemeous at Lincoln Park. When to the folights of a lovely summer afternoon in a countiful park is added the pleasure of listuing to good music, the sum total is so argo that it is a pity the result could not oftener be produced, for, eithout considering whether or not have may be better ways for the tired workgman and his wife and childen to spend a prilon of his day of rest, there are so

ard of public morals.

ecting of the Cigarmal s meeting of the Cigarmakers Unit orday, whereat some speeches were mad vecesy of a combined action to enfor-uction of daily labor to eight hours, a reduction of daily labor to eight hours, a
Mr. Strautte, a member of Typographical
Union No. 16, and President-elect of the
Trades-Council, is reported as having made
a few brief remarks, in the course of which
he said that the eight-hour system could be
made to apply to almost any trade in any
country. Mr. Strauttes, being a printer,
might name his own trade to begin with as
one to which it would be impossible to
adapt the eight-hour system, and he might
have added, had he been disposed to tell
what he knows to be true, that the limitation of the houre of labor is impracticable
in the case of mechanics or artisans employed at piecework. To enact that a man shall
not be permitted to reap the benefits of his
skill and industry by working more than
eight hours in any one day would be to esskill and industry by working more that eight hours in any one day would be to es tablish a tyranny from which every workman in the land would revolt who is paid by the place. So it is clearly not true that "the eight hour system could be made to apply to all most any trade in any country."

PROBABLE ADJOURNMENT TO-DAY.

The disgraceful career of the present extra session of Congress will probably be brought to a close to-day. It started out to "boom"; it ends in a fizzle. It was sent forth like a rocket; it comes down like a miserable stick. The blaze of glory has faded into a dim reflection of disappointed. faded into a din reflection of disappointed hopes. The promise of new life, after three months of vicious excesses, is followed by a half-hearted death-bed repentance. The prestitution of the National Legislature to pertisan ambition finds its proper punishment in a confession of failure and the contempt of the people. The Democratic managers have demonstrated in a brief period their atter incapacity for public affairs, and their selfish willingness to sacrifice public welfare to party intrigue and personal greed. The pity is that the country must share the disgrees and injury of their pettifogging and blundering.

It is still a matter of doubt, however

wheth er to day will bring even a respite to the country from Democratic intrigue. The two Judicial bills have passed both Houses. The one providing for the chief expenses the Couris without political restrictions with the Couris without political restrictions will be signed by the President; the other mak-ing appropriations for the United States Mar-shals, but containing the clause designed to nullify the Election laws, will be vetoed. This was a foregone conclusion on Saturday, when the House resolved to adjourn to-day at 4 o'clock, but the Senate failed to concurat 4 o'clock, but the Senate failed to concur in the resolution. It is by no means certain that the Senate will have the necessary quo-rum to act on this resolution to-day, even if the Democratic Senators are united in the determination to adjourn without completing the appropriations. And if adjournment be effected under that condition, it may be that the President will deem it his duty to call another extra session. Either of these pos-sible occurrences will prolong the agony of final dissolution indefinitely.

As to the action of the President, there are reasons why he should call another ses-sion of Congress, and also reasons why he

are reasons why he should call another session of Congress, and also reasons why he should decline to do so. Obstinate insistence upon the principle involved in the controversy between the Executive and Congress versy between the Executive and Congress, would require the calling of another session. The Congressional majority have asserted their right to withhold supplies for carrying on the Government unless the President ahould surrender his constitutional function to their partisas dictation. The President has denied this right and resisted its assertion. In the struggle that has been going on for three months the Democrats have yielded ground, step by step, before the Presidential yelo and the force of public opinion. They

ground, step by step, before the Presidential veto and the force of public opinion. They started to deny support to the army, and to the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the Government, but they have gradually conceded unrestricted supplies for all the branches and departments of the public service except for the pay of the United States Marshals. As a matter of principle, the President would be right in asserting that the Congressional cabal has no more athority to steempt to coerce him into surrendering his constitutional prerogative by stacking this single branch of the service than it had when it threatened to starve out the entire Government. This view of the case would justify

punishable with fine and imprisonment for the offices of the Contre to respect there each or office and execute a law of the United States turnepealed and in full force upon the statute books. Our Washington dispatches predict very positively the another extra session will not be called.

The distation in Congress with respect to selpourment is exceedingly complicated. It is apparently certain that a quorum will not be present in either House to-day when the President's visto of Judicial bill No. 2 is received, and it is an open question whether under such treatmentances it will be possible to obey the constitutional requirement that the question whether the bill shall pass dowithtenading the veto shall be immediately put to vote, as it maintained that a vote cannot be taken with less than a quorum present and voting the House cannot adjourn. Moreover, the Sensible has not passed the joint resolution for final adjournment Saturday, and from the number of Sensators and Representatives who have left for their homes it assum unlikely that Congress can adjourn to-day.

There are few modes of spending money which issues a quorum be present. There was not a quorum present in either Hotas at the time of adjournment Saturday, and from the number of Sensators and Representatives who have left for their homes it assum unlikely that Congress can adjourn to-day.

There are few modes of spending money which manue of Sensators and Representatives who have test for their homes it assum unlikely that Congress can adjourn to-day.

There are few modes of spending money which manue of Sensators and Representatives who have test for their homes it assum unlikely that Congress to a greater number of people than that adopted by Mr. Panux H. Shurra in turnibility for all the damage that has been done and all that may be a control that the same and the surface of the project of the proje reason that they could not impose their partisan scheme upon the country. If the President refuse to call another extra session, and the public service suffer from the Democratic denial of appropriations for the pay of the United States Marshals, the party managers will be accountable to their political organization, and the party itself to the country, for this flagrant violation of their duty. If there shall be a failure to adjourn because of the lack of a quorum in either House of Congrass, the fault will still be with the Democrats, because they have a full majority in both Houses, constituting a quorum, and they ought to have remained in

ngton to endure the penalties of their own pervensity. From every possible point of view, therefore, the disgrace of this extra session, and the responsibility for all the swil it has done, rest upon the Democratic party, and the only consolution the country has is that this party has failed to inflict greater injury and disgrace by its inability to repeal or nullify the Election laws.

THE YEAR'S BALANCE OF TRADE. The fiscal year of the United Stat Treasury closes to-day, June 80. The ac-counts of the Treasury cannot, of course, be balanced until a few days after the year balanced until a few days after the year closes, because returns have to be received from the distant Custom-Houses. The figures, however, for the twelve months ending May 31, 1872, are known, and the accounts of the exports and imports for the year compare with the same period of the previous rear as follows:

These are the exports of merchandis

alone, and do not include bullion and coin. In other words, the people of the United States have sold during the last year about \$270,000,000 of their productions in excess of their purchases, and that sum represents the surplus product of the national industry. During these two years the American people have not only provided themselves with all they needed, but have produced all that was required for their own wants, and out of their surplus products have sold merchandise, food, raw material, and manufactured goods to the amount of \$500,000,000.

This explains the wonderful financial sneending. During that time we have retained all our money at home, and have placed to our credit abroad this enormous sum repre-senting our surplus wealth. The Old World, which has been holding our bonds and drawing from this country such a large sum annually of gold for interest, has been compelled to send these bonds back to this country and surrender them, and, instead of drawing away from this epuntry the proceeds, they have taken in exchange this sur-plus earnings of our industry. During these two years we have been able to pay off sever hundred millions of our old high interest bearing bonds, and have transferred that debt to the hands of our own people; we have arrested the annual export to other nations of over forty millions of coin to pay interest, and now distribute the reduced aggregate of interest among our own people. This is the financial revolution which has been accomplished by the shipment of our surplus products during the last few years.

Had we not had this surplus to expor what would have been our financial condi-tion? We would have been drained of every dollar of coin and of ballion to pay the interest on our foreign-held bonds and to pay for our foreign purchases; we would have been unable to resume specie payments; the country would have been unable to resume production or consumption; labor would have been unamployed; and the prostration of 1873 would have been perpetuated to this

time, and with no prospect of any recovery.

The country was never so supplied with capital seeking employment as now. The enormous rates of interest sought and expected during the years of inflation and speculation have been abandoned. The fact that capital seaking employment as now. The enormous rates of interest sought and expected during the years of inflation and speculation have been abandoned. The fact that \$500,000,000 of bonds bearing only 4 per cent interest found purchasers at home within 100 days gives proof that capital is now content with a reasonable compensation. The moment that production was able to earn the smallest profit, that moment production was resumed, and labor was again employed and industry became prosperous. The cheapness industry became prosperous. The cheapness of production by distributing wages, increased consumption, and under the reciprocal relations of consumption and production, American industry was entering upon a prosperior that it has believed to be a prosperior to the consumption of perity that it has hitherto never experienced. Just at this moment, when the convalescent

Just at this moment, when the convalescent is about putting his renewed energies and strength to use, ignorance and fanaticism interpose with quack nostrums. American industry is now told that surplus of production is a destructive evil which must be checked by reducing the hours of labor, and by increasing the cost of production reduce consumption. To accomplish these, American labor is appealed to, not only not to work at all. The appeal is made in the face of the wonderful results of the surplus products of the last two years, To strake! To close the mills and the workshops, the furnaces, and to stop the erection of buildings, and all manner of labor. To give up present employment and wages, and give weeks ent employment and wages, and give weeks and months to idleness and the excesses of the saloon.

the saloon.

The revival of industry in this country is due to the reduction of the cost of production to the point which, by placing the things produced within the reach of the purchasers, has increased consumption, and thereby called for increased employment of labor. The quacks of the day demand that the cost of production shall be increased, that the markets be destroyed, that consumption be restricted, and that this be done with the

markets be destroyed, that consumption be restricted, and that this be done with the extainty that where there is no sale for production there can be no employment for labor to produce.

The figures we have given of the magnificent results of the surplus products of American labor are the best answer to the insane advice to workmen to stop labor, to reduce acceleration, and increase the cost of produc-

production, and increase the cost of produc-THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION.

The legitimate purpose of the law providing for a Commission to inquire into and report upon the most approved method for improving the navigation of the Mississippi River is sufficiently clear from the descriptive title given to it. But it is reasonably contain that a majority of those in Congression River is sumciently clear from the descriptive title given to it. But it is reasonably certain that a majority of those in Congress who voted to establish such Commission had a very different idea of its actual work, and really designed that it should be organized with the purpose of recommending a huge subsidy. The selection by the President of persons to serve on this Commission would seem to be favorable to the subsidy-hunters, and unfavorable to any diligent and impartial investigation of the relative merits of the various plans proposed. To begin with, the three members of the United States Engineer Corps who have been given places on the Commission are, in all probability, inclined to the embankment scheme, because the members of the same corps who constituted a former Commission were disposed to recommend that scheme. Moreover, the United States Engineer Corps is su independent and irresponsible branch of the public service that is always inclined to urge the expenditure of public money as the surest way of currying favor and feathering its own nest. Mr. Hannon, civil engineer, is a Southern man and resident of Louisiana, and hence it is altogether probable that he is m accord with the Louisiana sentiment,

ointment of James B. Eaps is almost inex-

pointment of James B. Ears is almost inexcusable. He is appointed as an engineer;
but it is in his capacity as a shrewd lobbyist,
and the chief promoter and beneficiary of a
costly job, that he will make his influence
felt in the work of the Commission.

Which one of the gentlemen on this Commission has been appointed as a representative of the rational and economical plan of
lowering the river and controlling its current
by natural ontilets? If the jetty scheme is
to be represented by its inventor, Ears, and
perhaps other members, and the embankperhaps other members, and the embankment system by the Louisians man and the army engineers, proper consideration for the public interest should have prompted the President to appoint Capt. Cowden, who is the most experienced and intelligent advocate of the outlet system. The exclusion of Capt. Cowden, and seemingly of every person who is willing to give the outlet Capt. Cowdex, and seemingly son who is willing to give the outlet on who is willing to give the outlet plan a fair hearing, appears to be a plan a fair hearing, appears to be a complete surrender of the Commis-sion into the hands of the Southern subsidy-hunters. Cowpen's plan is the only one that is recommended by any actual test, for the break in the Bonnet Carre crevasse has demonstrated the actual power of oni-lets to lower the river. The embankment system finds only discouragement in the ex-perience that has been had with the levees constructed in the past by private and State enterprises, which have been a constant ex-pense and no protection. The Eans jetty system is an experiment that has already cost the Government millions of dollars, and imposes a permanent expense in the dredg-ing which is necessary to keep a channel open at the mouth of the river between the valls of willow-brush and stone that Eans has erected. Either of these two plans ex-tended along the line of the river will involve an outlay of hundreds of millions of dollars upon an uncertainty, and yet the River Com mission seem to have been made up entirely of men inclined to favor one or the other on account of personal interest or sectional pressure, while the natural plant that will require but a few hundreds of housands for a test, seems to have been sh out from representation and consideration. There is little hope that this injustice will be corrected by the Senate in acting upon the appointments, and the people of the North must begin to take steps for protecting themselves from the actual voting of a hu subsidy for the sectional benefit of Dam cratic speculators and construction con panies. If the President has been ban boozled by the Southern subsidy-hunter into making up a Commission in their interest, he will never cease to regret it when

the result begins to be apparent. The Memphis Academics speaks as follows of the scheme to foist Eads on the River

perfectly, and neither of them revealed to ex-Secretary Boara, by word, look, or sign, that they had had what must have been to them a very long and animated conversation. In making a trip around the world, ex-In making a trip around the world, ex-Secretary Boans was animated both by a be-nevolent and patriotic purpose. Like the Wandering Jew, the Man Without a Coun-try, the Man Without a Shadow, Danner, Puarr, and other paripatetic prodigies, he was more or less in quest of an airy phan-tom; but he pursued it with wonderful per-sistence. It is not likely that an old gentle-man of over 70 would make a journey sistence. It is not likely that an old gentleman of over 70 would make a journey of
26,583 miles merely for recreation, for gentlemen of that age enjoy themselves more at
home, and prefer a glass of ale or sherry,
the sunny side of the street, the afternoon
nap, and an early retirement to a feather-bed,
rather than to be exposed to the vicissitudes
of travel. The old gentleman went for a patriotia, purpose and for the good of his
country. He had a galling suspicion in his
mind that Grant, during his journey, might
decide to become a candidate for
the Presidency, feeling that he was
compelled to do so. The old gentleman
didn't want him to be a candidate; he didn't didn't want him to be a candidate; he didn't

compelled to do so. The old gentleman didn't want him to be a candidate; he didn't want him to feel that there was any necessity to be one; he felt, and so expressed himself to a San Francisco reporter, that the office war "an infernal one," and so he made what must have been to him an infernal trip, with infernal discomforts, to dissuade his friend and patron from doing anything of the sort.

The asddest phase of all this business is that, although he stack infernally close to the Sphinx, he never found an opportunity to dissuade him, and, after going the infernal distance of 26,583 miles, he had to return without accomplishing his purpose. One day, in the mad whirl of the Jardin Mabille, he was just about to give the General a piece of his mind, when an infernal cocotte, sailing by, kicked the old gentleman's hat of, and so dazzled his eyes with a whird of striped hose and flying muslin that it drove this idea and every other one out of his head. Another day, while climbing the Coliseum and musing upon its associations, the idea struck him it would be a good opportunity to advise the General in a spot so well calculated

which is entitusiatio in behalf of the levee scheme, because it will require the expenditure of more money than any other. Mr. He had just commenced his little speech when an infernal brick gave way under his feet, and he rolled down several tiers of seats. Instead of making his speech, like the Captain of the "Pinafore," patches do not state. If it be Gen. Harmson, the well-known lawyer, it is a respectable appointment; but there seems to be no great reason why he or any other man from that State or in his profession should be selected for this kind of duty. But the appointment of James B. Eads is almost inexthe Sphinx buried his head in an infernally large schooner of beer. As the old gentleman always followed the example of the Sphinx, he too buried himself in a schooner, and when he was resurrected was in no condition for speechmaking. Another time, while waiting for an audience with the ladies of the seraglio, he broached the subject, and got as far as "My dear General," when the infernal Sultan came in and presented the Light of the Harem and har train of lesser luminaries, whose dazzled the old gentleman that he didn't know anything for a week afterwards. He did not have an opportunity to get the General alone again until one day in the Punjanb. He and the Sphinx were taking a camel-ride, it being then the 19,763d mile of

his journey, and were separated from the rest of the procession for a considerable dis-tance. They were riding side by side, and tance. They were riding side by side, such the ships of the desert swayed in such manner as to bring the old gentleman and the Sphinx close together, and to give the former an excellent chance at the latter's private ear. Once more he began: "My dear General, I have long been waiting—"
when the "infernal" beast humped himself so
vigorously that the old gentleman went up some distance and came down like a bag of rags in an adjacent indigo patch. He made his last attempt in a Hong Kong restaurant, where he and the Sphinx were one day dis-cussing edible birds' nests. He began again:

"My dear General, I have long been waiting to advise you in the name of the American people—" when his eyes fell upon a a frienced puppy. Without staying upon the order of his going, the old gentleman fled outside and threw up the determination he had carried in his breast for so many weary miles, besides other matters no necessary to be enumerated. The next day, passage for San Francisco. The Behinx bade him good-by, and as he turned away puffed his eigar more vigorously than ever, wondering what it was the old gentleman

wanted to say to him.

The moment the old gentleman steppe on the dock in San Francisco he relieve himself by delivering the speech which he had carried 26,583 miles to the first reporter he met, and then started for Philadelphia And now, the aged party, safe in the seclu-sion that his mansion grants, is assuring all his friends what an excellent President Gen. GRANT would make, and with an unction which leads one to inquire what in the world led him to make that infernal journey of 26,588 miles. "It's a queer world," as Dick Deadeys philosophically remarks.

junketing and pienic business to a most out-raceous extent. Twenty-four House and Sen-ate committees have already got permission to make pleasure tours this summer,—the gener-ous and wealthy American people paying all the ons and wealthy American people paying all the expenses of these peripatetic patriots, not omitting, of course, French wines and Cuhan cigars. There is nothing that affords our citizens so much pleasure, says an exchange, as to toll themselves through the oppressive bot months to make money for their Democratic statesmen to spend in the cool mountain glens and in the fresh breezes that sweep along the shore of the much-sounding ses. A Washington dispatch thus states what the generous Senators have

mores, to the end that all Capt. Ears "wild hobbles' may be strapped to the United States Treasury. It is hardly necessary that the Commission be filled with men elected by Capt. Ears, and that none be appointed to whom, speaking through the jetty journais, Capt. Ears may object. The theory that the investigation is organized to place Capt. Ears in possession of the Mississippl River, with full power to draw on the Treasury, may have been understood or calaborated in Congress. The bill does not recognize it. The people do not so understand the matter. This may be the view taken by Capt. Ears and the New Orleans Times, but it was not so 'nominated in the bond."

BORIE'S ABORTIVE JOURNEY.

It is currently reported that when Gen.
Granw visited the Sphinx, the mysterious what is the West to supervise the clinical services. The control of the Commission, saluded the General with the exclamation, "You're another," and immediately resumed its former blank expression, saluded the General with the exclamation, "You're another," and immediately resumed its former blank expression, saluded the General with the exclamation, "You're another," and immediately resumed its former blank expression, saluded the General with the exclamation, "You're another," and immediately resumed its former blank expression, saluded the General with the exclamation, "You're another," and immediately resumed its former blank expression, saluded the General with the exclamation, "You're another," and immediately resumed its former blank expression, saluded the General with the exclamation, "You're another," and immediately resumed its former blank expression, saluded the General with the exclamation, "You're another," and immediately resumed its former blank expression, saluded the General with the exclamation, "You're another," and immediately resumed its former blank expression, saluded the General made no repty further than to wink his left orbit in an oresultance of the second resolution for a release of the second resolution, was tabled out

After the close of the War of the Rebellion, a wast number of Northern people emigrated to the South, intending to make that section their future home. Thousands of them bought plantations; others purchased mills and began manufacturing; others opened stores or established banks; some controlling large capital went to building railroads; many mechanics opened shops. But in a few years they were broken down and driven away, — "frozen out," so to speak, by social ostracism, injustica, and swindling tricks. Occasionally a Southern newspaper, made desperate by the decline of business and the general deadness all about it, speaks out and tells the truth. One of these little outbursts appears in the Greensboro (N. C.) Seats. It says:

It is a sad fact for this worn-out and famished State that of the thousands of men who came inither, invested their means, and attempted to make homes under Republican rule, to-day but few remain. Af the loss of their clithcy hardwondered and to sea then deem best, without subjection to insult, abuse, and vilification of such men as Gov. Vance, immigrants from all countries and all States pass North Casolins by; the "carpet baggers" loss all rather than remain, and mary of her own sons seek in States—where schools, the poils, and opecal are free than remain, and mary of her own sons seek in States—where schools, the poils, and opecal are free than remain, and mary After the close of the War of the Rebellion,

Says the Sanducky Demokrat, an Ohio German paper:

Ewine was probably not noministed as Democratic candidate for Governor because he was the most pronounced lanationist in the State of Ohio, but still he is the most pronounced lanationist, and therefore ne sound Democrat should vote for him. But Sanada's Seating is more outspoken. It calls upon all homest men to help defeat the Schwindeldemokratic in Ohio this fall, because a victory under its present platform and leaders would be a serious misfortuse to the party. Then, with true Teutonic claimness of speech, Editor Schada lets out his feelings thus:

The election in Ohio must therefore decide whether the Democratic party shall be wholly controlled by true Democratic party shall be wholly controlled by true Democratic party shall be wholly controlled by true Democratic party a mixture of idiocy and cowardice, a carcas far gone in puterfaction, the stench of which will drive every honest man out of the ranks of the Democracy.

The Dessing Telegraph (coronystom paper, and which assumes to be the conduit of Irish demands and resentments) shakes its little first at Mayor Harringon and dares him to do it. It stamps its foot, and its throat it growls; its heir it tears, and its prease it protrudes; and it strikes a fighting attitude—all at Mayor Harringon. What for This:

In filling the fire vecancies which will exist on

him. He has done enough already to alienate, if not exasperate, the nationality which cast the votes that elected him.

So, then, if he nominates either of those gentlemen, his goose will be cooked, so to spenk. He must pay no attention to their fitness, experience, or service, but, like the Uhiness, "they must go." The interests of the public schools must not be heeded,—nathing must be thought of except to placete the Irish who elected "his Honor." The "Irish who elected him "not having secured all the offices, will be "insulted and exasperated, and hold him in contempt and resentment" if they are not allowed to dictate the filling of the five School-Board yacancies. The other classes of people who had not the honor to elect him have no rights which the Irish are bound to respect. The "pationality that east the votes that The "nationality that east the votes that elected him" must be easter be allowed to run the public schools,—that is the idea. If they are not, they will be erasperated and alienated, and will neither forgive nor forget him.

The Russian Government has been borrowing money to pay off the floating debt left over from the Turkish war and to redsom and ratire the "greenbacks" issued curing the war, which had largely depreciated by reason of the excessive amount put out, just as they did in this country from the same identical cause. Says an ex-

PERSONAL

A bad box-The pool-box. Chastine Cox's confession was Chastine tme to save Dr. Hull.

Mrs. Longtry's husband is defined as "he who makes contracts with the photographs Mr. O'Leary's legs appear to be all right, and doubtless he has never had a better pair in his

be veto of the reappearance of the present Con-The successor of the late Khedive is his on, and we presume that he is a chip off the old

It will be rather hard on Tewfik, the new thedre of Egypt, if he is obliged Tewfiks up his Ather's debts

Mr. Dana's sudden departure for Europe is creating the impression that he is the claimant of the French throne.

Thomas Edison is a great Inventor, but he

Thomas Edison is a great inventor, but he can't invent a satisfactory axonse for failing to produce an electric light.

The Southern woman, not having been reconstructed, has all the imperfections of her sax, and a good deal more.

The Bohemian Sharpshooters did not shoot snybody yesterdsy, and Judge McAllister should have them rearrested.

Mexico has a Presidential election next year, and the dark horses present themselves in the unpleasant form of black cavalry.

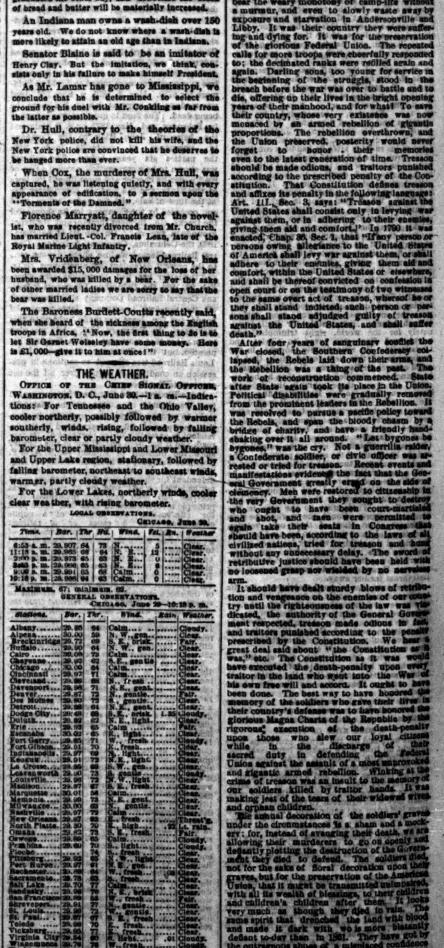
The Buffalo Express calls the editor of the Okolona States an idiot, regardless of the feelings of many worthy and deserving idiots.

The New York Herald predicts several severe storms for England next month, but it has

avere storms for England next month, but it has thoughtlessly neglected to predict Mr. Dana.

A large number of Vassar College girls graduated the other day, and doubtless the stock of bread and butter will be materially increased.

An Indiana man owns a wash-dish over 150



THE PULPIT.

A Political Sermon by the Rev.

The Impending Issus Between State Rights and Nationalism, Da

Reply to Ingersoll by Prof. Samuel Ives Curtiss.

The Rev. Dr. Norcross, of Carlisla Pa Addresses a Chicago Andien

THE REBELLION. The Rev. N. F. Raving delivered the follow The Rev. N. P. Raving delivered the discourse last evening at the Ogder Free Church, corner of Washington; the subject, "The Rebellion Not Deas Spirit Still Seeking the Destruction United States Government." The Jeremiab, viii., 15—"We looked for

po good came: and for a time of health, held trouble ":

On the 18th day of May, 1860, Mr. Line nominated for Fresident by the Rep National Convention, then in season cago. On the 6th of November of thyear he was fairly and constitutionally to the highest office in the gift of the An people. The result of this memorashs was made the pretext of secession the Federal Union by the Schutter. On the 20th of December, South Carolina unualmously passes was made the pretext of secession from
the Federal Union by the Southern
States. On the 20th of December, 1800,
South Carolins ununimously passed the
ordinance of secession, and on the 24th the
Governor issued his proclamation declaring its
State of South Carolins to be a separate, free,
soversign, and independent State. Massispal
passed an ordinance of secession Jan. 2, 1861.
Alabama and Florids followed sutt Jan. 11;
Louislana, Jan. 26; and Texas, Feb. 5. The
Southern Confederacy was immediately formed,
the Convention meeting at Montgomery on the
4th of February. Under the provisional Constitition adopted at this Convention, Mr. Jefferson
Davis was elected President, and A. H.
Stephens Vice-President. The new Confederacy
thus formed entered at once upon active preparations for war, and on the 6th of March, only
two days after the inauguration of President
Linceln, the Confederate Congress passed an
act authorizing a military force of 100,000 men.
On the 12th of April the bombardment of
Fort Sumter was commenced by Gen. Beaurogard, and after a gallant resistance of thirtythree hours the half-starved garrison were compelled to surrender to the Confederate forces.
Thus in less than six weeks after Mr.
Lincoln had taken his oath of office acqual
open war bad been commenced against the
constitutional authority of the United States

of bread and butter will be materially increased.

An Indiana man owns a wash-dish over 150 years old. We do not know where a wash-dish is more likely to attain an old age than in Indiana.

Senator Blaine is said to be an imitate.

18001—for instance, Jeff De above is the following, take in the same paper. Speaki Democrate, it says: "I knaves are forever proclaim has accepted the amendum results of the War, bowed to arms, etc. We want these stand right now, and here, people are not owards; to they are not whipped spanis that cuffs them. No! By they are will crure or far they will crure or far. they are not whipped spanish that cuffs them. No! By they never will cring or fast Federal power that marche corpses and broken hearts of glittering and guilty trimshirt revilers are right they say the South queed; that she is that she proposes to restor ante-bellum orbit at the portunity. The South has a of trifle of her hirh and his more and better, she an believes in State-rights. Belong and finally successful rule. She still believes in wintends to maintain 17 at all means in the way she has rid I black or relieve that the amen and a calmity. Bear with sentatives are working to statutes that lend force enactments. She still believes in wrong, trianny, and opp have only been set going a tal, and you will see pleaty fore the steam is turned of din and thucker of the silent. To day, and up to unfitted highly the North morracy; but the Democrats with a deserter; at traitor to a cherished politic party. Such Democrats withouth."

Now allow me to say, the stands so unflischingly, we synapathizers during the the courage to fight for the property of their hearts. Here is yery near to their hearts. Here is yend to the Dapews out of its mouth a Douglas Democrats, that a ment with sid, or fought overthrow of the Secession this contest, parties, want nothing only in so far as the interests of one National care not what the uame milhe doctrine of State-right they mean the same thin tery existence measures the

to since my earliest re-cower of the South, assum torolled the Demo

guilty of treason and shall suffer of sanguinary conflict the uthern Confederacy cotaid down their arms, and thing of the past. The tion commenced. State ok its place in the Union. were gradually removed after in the Rebellion. It sue a pacific policy toward the bet-city chasm by a dhave a friendly hand-round. "Let bygones be. Not a guerrilia raider, or city officer was ar-Not a guerrila raider, t, or civic officer was ar-ason. Recent events and the fact that the Gen-ally erred on the side of material to other side of sily erred on the side of restored to citizenship in they sought to destroy to been court-martialed on were permitted to teats in Congress that ording to the laws of all if for treason and hung art delay. The wood of

treason and hund lay. The sword of tre been held with urdy blows of retribu-e enemies of our coun-as of the law was vin-f the General Govern-me/s odious in fact, ording to the penalty

We have lookey only four Senators who were in the Union army, while twenty were in the House of Representatives, when the Senator of American in the Bouse of Representatives, when the Senator of American in the Bouse of Representatives, which are not a single lovel seve been a Union soldier; it is no credit, or disqualification to any preferring the Control of State sights and secession boldly proclaimed the National Concrets, and that in its shills of legislation would be heard the doctrine of State sights and accession boldly proclaimed! I tell you the Government, in its desire to condition the Senator of the doctrine of State sights and accession boldly proclaimed! I tell you the Government, in its desire to condition them to the Control of the Senator of th

Let them succeed in the next contest, and the cherished results of the War are lost, in my opinion, never to be regrained without another war more desperate than the one through which we passed from 1801 to 1803. We are drifting regully toward a state of things when the some of our murdered soldiers may have to avenge their death at the point of the bayonet and the cannon's mouth. Deny it as they may, yet every one of the States that went into the secession movement professed to accept the results of the War is good fath. They did this by the very act of returning, to the Union from which that are now in Congress when they took their oath of allegiance and their seats in the Scant and House of Representatives. But it is now manifest that they were playing the hypocrite, and meant no allegiance in the storerity of their pretensions. It has opened afresh the buried strocities of the War. It has revived the war spirit and unsenied lips that had been silent on these subjects for years. The unavenged blood of the hundreds of thousands of our sian, and of the staryed victims of Andersonville and other Rebel prison-pens, cries afresh to an swenging took, for the vindication of righteous law, and the condign punishment of those that incurred its possible.

In my opinion, it is an hour fraught with greater peril to our country than the darkest days of the Rebellion. The hydra-headed monster secession grows like a cancer in our body politic. Every day it becomes more and more openly manifest. In returnor the sympathy and sid from the North, poured in upon the Southern soldiers' monument recently—I think at Winchester, Va.—a hundred Rebel Bang were unfuried, while but one solitary Union flag was seen, and that was upon a Government building. Tell me that the Rebellion is dead I that it accursed spirit is externinated; that the War is over! that the bloody chasm is closed ! that traitors have resonated of their treason! that they are good loyal citizens! I tell you not so. Be not deceived. The monster spirit is externinate

MISTAKES OF MOSES,

THE REV. SAMUEL IVES CURTISS
preached in the Union Park Congregational preached in the Union Park Congregational Church yesterday morning to a very large congregation, drawn together to hear what he had to say in reply to Col. Ingersoll's lecture on the "Mistakes of Moses." His text was:

Who changed the truth of God into a lie, and worshiped and served the creature more than the Creator who is blessed forever. Amen.—Romans, 1, 25.

The Apostle Paul, he said, in that terrible picture which be draws of the sensuality and abominable vices of the heathen world,—a picture which every classical scholar and mis-

abominable vices of the heathen world,—a picture which every classical scholar and missionary acknowledged to be stricely true,—assigned the reason for that melancholy degradation. The heathen, he said, who once had the truth respecting God exchanged it for a lie, and therefore worshiped the creature instead of the Creator. Who might not see in Ingersoll's caricature of God and in his apothesis of wife and children the preliminaries of a similar process, which, if it were to sweep Christianity, as he desired, from the earth, would leave us with a civilization rotten to the core.

Mr. Curries had no doubt that Ingersoll possessed the rarest tact in interesting an

Mr. Curies had no doubt that ingerson possessed the rarest tact in interesting an audience, and he could understand how the Colonel succeeded in captivating some of the gene method of juncture. A componential to several the first process of the second of the process of the second of the process young men, and yet, after scanning his lecture, he seemed to the speaker to be like one of those old sophists who professed his ability to main-

science. The charges against the narrative were based on false pre-suppositions. The arguments which Mr. Ingersoil urged against the temptation, the fail, the deluge, and the confusion of tongues had arisen from the virtual denial that God exercised a providential care over the universe, that He had mademan in His own image, gifted with the power of choice, and had left them to develop a character which involved the happiness or misery of themselves, and multitudes with whom they might be associated. To banks mighty sinners from the earth was not to biot out their exiscence, and so God, with abundant long-suffering, delayed the stroke until their cap of iniquity was full. The antediluvians were not swept from the earth till their sins cried to Heaven for vengeance. That same Being waited with infinite patience to day, and sought to win with every expression of tenderness the souls that had wandered from Him.

In conclusion, Mr. Curkies urged any who were disturbed with doubts to pray that they might be delivered, and that, throughfaish in Jesus Christ as a personal Savior, they might know that peace which passeth all understanding.

with the church to-day, intending to go to England, and thence to return to New England and re-engage in the ministry. The Rev. Father McDermot, pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, also severed his ministerial connection to-day. After five weeks in Colorado he will assume pastoral charge of the church at Champaign, Ill.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Aimee season, at Haverly's, closed last night with "La Grande Duchesse." It was the best performance of the whole series, and was received enthusiastically by a good-sized house. Nearly every member was encored, from the "Piff. Paff. Pouff" to the Drinking Song,—the latter eliciting a double demand. Aimee did some excellent acting, especially in her love-making to Fritz, and sang the "Dites ini" with a great deal of both sweetness and expression. The Fritz Bouss. Puck, and Past, each was done excellently; as also were all the minor parts. As a whole, the presentation was one of the best that the opers ever experienced in this city. AIMEE.

there were picuty more days coming, or if there were not they would never need it. St. Louis is never in a hurry."

Dr. Hull, whose wife was murdered in New York the other week, according to the Dramatic Nam, was employed by Jarrett & Palmer to attend at Niblo's and Booth's during their terms of management at those theatres, and he always seemed a kind, competent, and pleasant (albeit a conversationally somewhat prosty) old gentleman. He attended many members in and ont of the theatre, and visited for weeks at their homes two or three well-known actors whom we might name, refusing to send in a bill for his services on the convalencemen of his patients.

THE RAILROADS.

AMPER—

The distance are sent of the final sent of the sent of the rection sent of the sen

coupons matering May and November, 1878, and May, 1879, and also the failure to meet the interest which has accrued on the interest-bonds in which the five prior coupons had been funded, it becomes their duty to institute legal proceedings for the foreclosure of their mortgare.

The notification requires us to present to the various bondholders and creditors of the Company the questions involved in the rearrantization of the Company. The net income of the Company is not sufficient to meet the compone of the consolidation of the

DESCRIPTION OF THE BOSTON OF T

TEMS.

Subscriptions were recently received by the Denver & Rio Grande for \$5,000,000 new bonds to be used in building extensions, and that by the terms of the circular offering the bonds each purchaser was to receive \$500 atook as a bonus with each \$1,000 bond. It is now stated that the validity of the proposed issue will be contested on the ground that the Company has no right to issue either stock or bonds unless authorized by a vote of the stockholders. It is said that many of the largest subscribers have agreed to make no payments until the question is settled.

The Grand Trunk Railway has given notice of reducing, July 1, the wages and salaries of all in the employ of the Company 10 per cent. Bpeak-of this reduction the Toronto Globe has the following:

The Grand Trunk Railway Company are about to reduce the wages of their employes 10 per cent. As the Grand Trunk pays not much less than \$100,000 a week for wages, bere is a loss of more than half a million dollars per annum inflicted upon the workingmen of this country, or enough to keep a thousand estisans and their families in comfort all the year round. This terrible disaster is due primarily to the workings of the new tariff. The receipts of the railways have been diminishing at a fearful rate since the new tariff came in force, while their working expenses have been seriously increased by the tax upon coal and other taxes, which are doing no good to anybody. The worst of it is that even this reduction of expenses with not restore the Grand Trunk to its former position. The recent arbitrary neresse in the rate of local freights on grain and four has already been mentioned and commented on.

SPORTING.

BASE-BALL.

The control of the co

the coustions involved in the scarcessization of the Company. The net income of the Company is not sufficient to meet the composite of the composite of the composite of the composite of the control is now a barge that these is no presented disable fritare payment under existing armanum transit under the control of the composite of the composite

LOCAL TUBY NOTES.

Elsie Good, Lew Scott, and Mano-Manis as rived yesterday, and are at the track for the Fourth of July recas.

There is considerable interest taken in the two year-old race—the Criterion Cup—all swing the Lorillard horse being in it. Wallenstein selling high favorite in the pools.

Wallenstein, Luke Bischburn, Buckner, Kieball, Mietzer, and Goodnight are all said to bure winners of the races to-day by their respective friends. They cannot all win, however.

Col. Couly has advices from Minneapolis.

Col. Conly has advices from Minneapol Paul, St. Louis, and numerous other from prominent turimen that they will be to attend the July 4 rages. Everything to a large attendance from out of town on

day.

There was a large crowd of visitors Jockey Club Park yesterday, the please having had the effect of drawing them or runners were given their work on the track. The main track was worked in herrow Saturday, and the rain of Friday had no injurious effect, as the water rapidly. The harrows will be put on thing early, and worked till 10 o'clock, as the planer will put the track in first-class for work. To-day's races will no doub fine as any of this meeting.

WESTERN PATENTS

List of Patents Issued to N Inventors.

Special Disparch to The Tribums.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29.—A. H. I & Co., Patent Solicitors, report the folk patents issued to inventors of the North ern States for the past week:

M.L.INOIS.
S. H. Baker, Wilmington, food steamers.
W. P. Buther, Rock Island, manufacturing glasses for street and other lamps.
Joseph Clees, Decatur, grain-separator.
E. M. Crardell, Chicago, spool for win-W. L. B. and J. J. Cushing, Propheteto N. Hayden, Chicago, sewing-machine Charles Heylman, Chicago, cigar-box.
Samuel Jones, Chicago, shoe-fasteni
lacing.
Thomas Keya, Jacksonville, coffee-pot.

The Produce Markets Moderately Active-Provisions and Corn Firmer—Hoge and Rye Lower.

Wheat Again Higher...Flour Dull-Lovement of Produce for the Week

FINANCIAL.

Chicago bank clearings last week exhibited the very large gain of 45 per cent over those of the corresponding week of last year. There has been no special activity to account for this, and it can be explained only by referring it to the gradual and unconscious development of the business of this point. The remittances of e business of this point. The remittances of reency during the past week to the country we been diminishing, and the demand from a laterior for remittances to New York has an large. The Chicaro supply of New rk exchange is better than it ordirily is at this season. Disant lines have been growing smaller, and the nation at Chicaro, as at London and New rk, is one of increasing monetary ease. Disant rates have been 4, 5, and 6 per cent on call 1708 and 9/2010 per cent on time. In anticina-706 and 9@10 per cent on time. In anticipa-of the payment of bond interest, bank and r dividends, there was an increased demand aper divideous, there was an increased demand, uring the week for local gecurities. The supply of this kind of investments will be enlarged by 1 by the issue of \$300,000 new West Chiago 5 per cent bonds, and \$300,000 new Cook ounty 5 per cents. Sales of local bonds have County 5 per cents. Sales of local bonds have bot been numerous during the week. The large argument on the 6s and 7s has interfered with their sale, and the Cook County 5s already on the market have been depressed by the offer of \$300,000 more by the county. One of the conspicuous sales of locals during the week was of a large block of South State County and State County. ide City Railway at 170%, an advance of 2% on revious quotations. Business in Governments ecame active toward the close, and 4s were 103 hid, and refunding certificates 102%@102 15:16. The two influences that will govern the money

the two influences that will govern the money market is the next forty days are described by the New York Evening Post:

The first is the ordinary one of July interest disbursements. These will aggresste not far from \$50,000,000, and the part that comes into the Treasury will not add to the loanable resources of the market; the next which will be disbursed by other corporations is already in the market and will be withfrawn from it to be returned within the first tan days of July. The second and unusual influence to which the market will be subjected is the settlement of the bond operations between the Treasury and the bankers who have sold the 4 per century and the bankers who have sold the 4 per century and the bankers who have sold the settlement of the bond operations between the Treasury and the bankers who have sold the 4 per century for the 5 and 6 per cent bonds that it has callen in for redemption. On the other the bankers have to pay for the 4 per cents which they have bought. By the system of preparaments and advance settlements the volume of this business has been largely reduced; that is to say, the Treasury has prepaid many called bonds, and the bankers have settled in advance for many per cents; the exact ficures of eitner side of the account are not accessible. Moreover the Treasury long since agreed to pay for called bonds before calling for payment of the per cents, so that the money market gets the money for pay for the 4 per cents. The bond settlements thus far this year lawe not disturted the loan market, and it will be contrary to all experience if those in July cause distarbance or even a hardening of rates.

lence if those in July cause disturbance or even ardening of rates. here have been added to the regular list of New York Stock Exchange the stock of the abattan Railway Company, the concern which ned to absorb the elevated railroad interesta, the first-mortgage gold bonds St. Louis, Kanaas City & Northern Railrey upon the St. Charles bridge, and on the free list the Memphis & Charleston Railroad GOVERNMENT BONDS.

844. 107% 103% 106 108 122 102% Asked. 107% 104 106% 103% 4.....

EDWARD L. BREWSTER, UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS
For sale in sums to salt.
ALSO,
OOK COUNTY 5 PER CENT BONDS,
COOK COUNTY 7 PER CENT BONDS.
CHICAGO CITY 7 PER CENT BONDS.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN,
Southwest corner LaSails and Randolph-sta.,
Is buying and seiling
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOVERNMENT DONDS, CHICAGO CITY AND COOK COUNTY BONDS, And does a General Banking Business.

JOHN H. WRENE & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS.

UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS.
LOCAL SECURITIES.
COMMERCIAL PAPER.

S. M. KIDDER & CO.,
Chicago, New York,
Saltonsyall, Kidder & Co.,
128 Lasale at., Chicago,
128 Lasale

106 East Washington-st. GTT, COUNTY, GOVERNMENT, AND RAILROAD BONDS,
COMMERCIAL PAPER,

INTEREST ON SAME.
No notice required to draw money.
O. M. WILSON, Cashier.

FA BOLMES.

SENERAL BROKER.

SE WASHINGTON-ST.

- A. O. SLAUGHTER BANKER AND BROKER, N. W. cor. Clark and Madison-sta., Chicego

COR: STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS. Buy and sell Governments, City and County Bonds. Bey and sell Exchange on Great Britain and Europe. C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND, 127 LaSaile-st.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE STOCE, CITY EALLWAY STOCK. WEST DIVISION PALLWAY CERTIFICATES. WEST DIVISION RAILWAY STOCK SHORTALL & HELMER

MONEY IN HAND to loan on INSIDE REAL ES ATE. THIPROYED, for five years, at the lowest rates Rallway Bonds and other good Securities negotiated INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

We buy and sell U. S. DONDS. The NEW 4
PER CENTS constantly on hand. The Called
6-27s and 10-40s purchased or exchanged as best

coursest rates.
Also buy and sell choice County, City, and School Boarts, drawing a 7, and Sper cent increst.
FORRIGN EXCHANGE.—We draw bills on London, Parts, Berlin, and other points.
PRESTON, KEAN & CO., 100 Washingtones.

BY TEL GRAPH.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Governments firm. Railroad securities generally strong. State bonds dull, excep. Longiana Consoli which were active. Bar silver here is 112%. Subsidiary allver coin

Bar sliver here is 112%. Subsidiary Aliver com is 1/2%. Stock market generally quiet to-day, but a firm tone prevailed, and prices advanced 1/2 per cent, the latter for St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern. The closing quotations were generally at the highest point of the day.

Transactions aggregated 86,000 shares: 1,600 Eric, 10,000 Lake Shore, 1,800 Wabash, 4,000 Northwestern 1,000 St. Paul, 10,000 Delaware.

Northwestern, 4,100 St. Paul, 10,000 Delawar e, Lackawanna & Western, 1,000 New Jersey Central, 1,000 Western Union, 6,000 Pacific Mail, 14,000 St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern common, 17,000 preferred, 3,700 Kansas & Texas, and 2,500 C., C., C. & I.

and 2,500 C., C., C. & I.

Money active at 3; closing at 4.

Prime mercantile paper, 314@414.

Exchange weak, sixty days, 486; sight, 488.

The weekly bank statement is as 10llows: Loans, decrease, \$3,836,100; specie, lucrease, \$309,500; legral-tenders, lucrease, \$3.043,200; deposits, decrease, \$63,400; circulation, increase, \$315,100; reserve, increase, \$3,423,550. The banks now hold \$10,040,600 in excess of their legal requirements.

STOCES.

SAN PRANCISCO SAN FRANCISCO, June 28 .- Following were the

Mexican...... 27%

NEW ORLEANS, June 28,-Monetary sight exchange on New York 1/4c premium; sterling exchange, bankers' bills, \$4.87%.

FOREIGN.

POREIGN.
LONDON, June 28—Consols for money, 97@
97 1-16.
American securities—Reading, 20; Erie, 28%;
preferred, 53%.
United States Bonds—New 5s, 108%; 43%,
163%; 4s, 104%.
The amount of buillion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £15,000.
Paris, June 28.—Rentes, 116f 25c.

COMMERCIAL.

city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, and for the cor-

Withdrawn from store during Friday for city consumption: 1,529 bu wheat. The withdrawals of barley during the week for city use aggregated 9,622 bu.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city Saturday morning: 14 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 2 cars No. 3 do, 1 car rejected, 2 cars mixed, 22 cars No. 3 do, 1 car rejected, 2 cars mixed, 22 cars No. 3 hard, 127 cars and 23,000 bu No. 2 spring, 37 cars No. 3 do, 19 cars rejected, 9 cars no grade (253 wheat); 318 cars and 6,200 bu high-mixed corn, 4 cars new do, 6 cars new mixed, 580 cars and 22,500 bu No. 2 corn, 37 cars rejected (845 corn); 30 cars white oats, 45 cars and 1,000 bu No. 2 mixed, 16 cars rejected (94 oats); 1 car No. 1 rre. 28 cars No. 3 do; 2 cars No. 3 bariey, 2 cars extra do, 2 cars feed. Total (1,202 cars), 580,000 bu. Inspected out: 57,029 bu wheat, 173,528 bu corn, 647 bu oats, 1,696 bu rre, 437 bu barley.

The following were the receipts and ship ments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week, and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

The following table shows the exports from New York for the week ending Thursday evening last, with comparisons:

June 28. June 19. June 27.
1579. 1879. 1878.
Flour, bris. 27, 778. 37, 225 14, 900
Corn, bu. 1, 242, 935 1, 344, 233 614, 000
Corn, bu. 608, 765 1, 228, 455 891, 730
Estimates are made to the effect that fully 2,000,000 bu wheat are yet unfilled on the June deal, and only one day left in which to square up. There will probably be lots of litigation before the Arbitration Committee of the Board of Trade and the Director

The market for June wheat advanced another

the market for June wheat advanced apother to Saturday, making the price \$1.07. There were some rumors to the effect that the figure would be marked up to \$1.08 at noon, but the rumor was not justified by the facts. Some thought that the liberal offers made in New York the previous day, to sell at \$1.09 for July, had something to do with keeping down the quotation here, but the surmise was probably groundless. The longs took all the spot wheat sellers at the same figure to all who wanted to buy for June. The process of filling was rather chased, making the aggregate of transactions a moderately large one. The taking of vessel-room for over 300,000 bu was generally regarded as an indication that the parties controlling the deal have arranged to ship all the wheat out by the middle of next month, as intimated in these columns a few days ago. This helped to strengthen the market for July; it advanced %c per bu. Some parties believed to be outside the combination seemed to think that the wheat we in hand will be sold at good prices to consumers afte all. They referred to the reports that Great Britain has some three-quarters of a million acres less land seeded to wheat than last year, and that the weather in England has been unfavorable to the growth of that planted, while France is behind the average, and Spain reports a change for the worse in her prospects for a wheat harvest. These conditions may bring a better European demand for our wheat than even that of the cereal year now closing, and our crop certainly does not promise any better than that of 1878, except in regard to the quality of the spring part of it. Either this belief, or the design to run a corner here in July, must be the reason why the wheat in the West has been held back so

Other markets were moderately active in the Other markets were moderately active in the aggregate, with a more irregular feeling. Corn was firmer, with a good shipping demand. Oats were stronger early, but reacted on larger receipts. By was 1/2 lower, barley inactive, and flour dull. Provisions were active in changes, with not much variation in prices.

Lake freights were more active and a shade firmer, at 2@31/2 for wheat to Buffalo; 13/2 for corn to do, and 61/2 for corn to Oswego. Through to New York by lake and canal was quoted at 63/2 for corn and 75/2 for wheat.

quoted at 6%c for corn and 7%c for wheat. Through to Boston nominal at lie on corn. Raff reights were steady at 20c per 100 lbs on grain to New York, but little doing at those figures. Through rates on meats to Liverpool were quoted at 40@42% per 100 lbs and 56% to An-

twerp.

Dry goods were quoted quiet and firm. Cottons continue to advance, and prices of woolens also show a hardening tendency. In the hoot and shoe market there were no new developments. Business is quiet, as is to be expected at this time of year, but the tone of the market has been supported as the state of year, but the tone of the market has been supported as the state of year, but the tone of the market has been supported as the state of year, but the tone of the market has been supported as the state of year. ket is exceeningly firm, and an advance may be iooked for a little further along. The grocery trade continues active. Orders are pouring in from all quarters, and the general market has a buoyant tone. Sugars were strong at the advance of the previous day, and coffees were quoted ½c higher by some dealers. The butter trade was dull, with prices weak. Cheese was neglected, and was quoted off ½c. No quotable changes were noted in the dried truit market. Apples, peaches, prunes, and currants were again quoted firm, while for other lines the quoted prices were only fairly sustained. Fish remain firm, under light stocks and a centinued active demand. No. I whitefish have advanced to \$4.50. The market for oils, paints, and colors

active demand. No. I whitefish have advanced to \$4.50. The market for oils, naints, and colors was without change. Leather, bagging, tobacco, coal, and wood were quoted as before.

The yard lumber market was active. Orders were as aumerous as usual, and called for as much pine. The cargo market was rather slow, though a fair proportion of the offerings left the docks. No changes in prices were reported. The wool market was somewhat ateadier, the demand being fair, and Eastern markets were reported to be stronger. Seeds were quiet, being nominal except flax, which was more lively for future delivery. Hides, proom-corn, and for future delivery. Hides, proom-corn, and hay were steady. Groen fruits were more active, and native kinds tirmer, the receipts being lighter than usual. Potatoes were easy and poultry dull.

poultry duil.

EUROPEAN CROPS.

Mr. J. J. Mechi, writing to the London Times, says: "Three weeks of repeated downpours. with a low temperature and want of sunshipe, have considerably darked our prospects for cer-eal crops, especially in our cold, stiff, glutinous clays, where, undrained, their mild-like condi-tion has excluded air from the plant roots, and has caused the cribs to look yellow and un-healthy. Palse, green crops, and pastures have been improved by the rains, but all now require

less than the clays. The general comion is, that the barvest cannot be early, but will depend on the summer weather, owing to the impossibility of hand-hoeing laborers who have lost much time, and the weeds are rampent."

The New York Produce Exchange Weeksysaya:
The Hungarians have bought wheat in Berlin freely, owing to the crops in Hungary, wheat in particular, having suffered from rust and blight. The reports of the Russian crops were less favorable, complaints of drought in some districts, of floods in others, and last, though not least, rayares by locusts. In 1858 and 1875 locasts made fearful havor with the cereal crops in Russia. They have put in an appearance in some districts of Russian Poland this spring.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

The following were the exports of provisions from New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Montreal, Portland, and New Orleans for the week ended June 21, 1879, and their distribution.

70.			Lard.	Bacon, lbs.
lverpool	1, 425		1, 706, 825	6, 500, 575
ondon		55		487, 200
ilasgow	181	533	25, 800	875, 725
inil				
V. Hartiepuol	***	1.122	141,430	182, 354
ritish porta	25.7.55	150	2,800	64, 125
otterdam	•••	3.0	R3, 200	IOH.075
amburg			387, 524	48, 450
remen	*** * ****	24	786,051	34, 675
avre	*** ****		1, 152,000	
larseilles	38	20	241,070 224,120	1, 104. 319
ontinental ports	200 1.5486	50	352,000	11,87
and C. A.	***	408	357, 525	
Feet Indies	472	240	\$86,300	85,677
N. A. Colonies	1,210	43	2,163	184, 121
ther countries	48 000	100	8,850	1,250
and overestick	919	1000	8,830	525 1 420
Total for week .	8 159	2.190	8 CELA 770	10 270 074
revious week	0.345	2 895	4 907-649	0 979 594
TOUR !!	THE PARTY	-	F 601 104 2	9,019,580

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were fairly active for a summer day, with less doing in lard and more in pork, and the market averaged a shade firmer, though hogs at the Slock-Yards were quoted 5&10c lower. The trading was, however, chiefly in changes from one mouth to another, little new-business being done. The volume of shipments continues to be much larger than is indicated by the daily reports of miles on Change.

The following table shows the shipments of pro-

oulders, tes....

Shoul- | Short | L. & S. | Short | ders. | ribs. | clears. | clears. Loose. \$3.77\\ \$4.72\\ \$4.77\\ \$4.00
Do, July ... 3.77\\ 4.72\\ 4.77\\ 4.90
Do, August ... 3.87\\ 4.82\\ 4.87\\ 5.00
Do, September ... 3.97\\ 4.95
June, boxed ... 3.92\\ 4.90
4.92\\ 5.05 Long clears quoted at \$4.70 loose, and \$4.85 boxed; Cumberlands, 5½.65% boxed; for long-cut hams, 8½.69c; sweet-pickled hams, 8@8½c for 16 to 15 ib average; green hams, 7½.68e for same averages; green shoulders, 3½.63½c.

Bacon quoted at 4½.64%c for short clears, 8½.65% for short ribs, 5½.65%c for short clears, 8½.60 for hams, all canvased and packed.

Grasse—Was quiet at \$5.00.6.25 for No. 1 white, 4½.65c for good yellow, and 4½.64%c for brown.

brown.
BEEF PRODUCTS—Were firm and quiet at \$9.00@9.25 for mess, \$10.00@10.25 for extra mess, and \$10.50@17.00 for bams.
Tallow—Was quiet at 5%@6c for city and 5%@5%c for country. BREADSTIFFS.

FLOUR-Was dull, with little change in prices, though winters were quoted easy and springs firm. Shippers held off, expecting lower prices after this month, while stocks are small, as dealers have not cared to load up in view of a possible decline in price and so were not anxious to sell. The local trade was quiet. Sales were reported of 150 bris winters, partly at \$6.00: 300 bris double extras at \$4.85@ 5.00; and 200 bris unsound supers at \$2.00. Total, 650 bris. The following was the nominal range of

 prices:
 35.50
 Ø6, 25

 Choice winters
 4.75
 Ø5, 25

 Good to choice winters
 4.50
 Ø4.75

 Choice Minnesotas
 4.50
 Ø5, 25

 Pair to good Minnesotas
 4.25
 Ø4.75

 Fair to good springs
 3.75
 Ø4.50

 Low springs
 2.50
 Ø3.00

 Patents
 0.00
 Ø8.00

 Double extras in sacks
 3.85
 Ø4.50

 Broot extras in sacks
 3.50
 Ø4.00
 BRAN—Was active and irregularly easier. Sales were 150 tons at \$7.00@8.00 per ton.

CORN-MEAL—Sales were made of 10 tons coarse at \$13.50 per ton free on board car; and tons do p \$13.37¼ on track.

HOMINY—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$12.50. SHORTS—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$8.75. SPRING WHEAT—Was fairly active, and firmer SPRING WHEAT—Was fairly active, and firmer. The market for this month advanced %c early, and ruled steady all day, the buying and selling price of the comoination being \$1.97 for car lots of round lots, spot or seller dune. The market for next month advanced %c, but closed about the same as on Friday. The British markets were quoted firm and steady on spring, and Id per cental higher on winter. New York was quoted stronger, at \$1.15 bid and \$1.180,1.20 asked, but closed dull. Our receipts were larger, country holders having been anxious to forward their wheat to entch June prices for it, and bigger receipts were expected for Monday; while our shipments were light but expected to chow up large at the opening of the week. Our stocks in store seem to have increased about 225,000 bu during the past or to wood. The trading for June did. not depend upon any of these facts, but proceeded in an irregularly stead that of way, the proceeded in an irregularly stead that of way, the proceeded in an irregularly stead that of way, the proceeded in an irregularly stead that of way, the proceeded in an irregularly stead that of way, the proceeded in an irregularly stead that of way, and feel back to 97%c, a way and the proceeded to 97%c, and feel back to 97%c at the close. Selier August sold at 91%c, for receded to 97%c, and feel back to 97%c at the close. Selier August sold at 91%c, when the proceeding at 81%c, and rejected was it higher. Spot sales were reported of 50,000 bn No. 2 at \$1.07; 47,000 bn No. 2 at \$1.07; 47,000 bn No. 2 at \$1.300 bn br sample on track, and 3,200 bn do at 90%c. No. 3 ample on track, and 3,200 bn do at 90%c. No. 3 ample of the proceeding at 81%c, and costing about the above the latest prices of Friday. The British markets were dull and easier, except for cargoes off cosst, and New York was sull, walle our receipts were larger, with relatively light shipments. But there was a good ahipping demand Sturday, and a fair inquiry to fill shorts for July, some of the buyers having previously sold for next month, and then sold the spot corn to meet the good shipping demand of about ten daywayo. There was less pressure to change over into August, and the latter was relatively easier, at a shade less than it above duly. September was stronger, being in very good demand. Recelpts dated within three days wond carry into July on first storage, and these commanded a premium, closing at 20%c, while regular closed at 30%c, as and closed at 30%c, and receded to 38%c at the close. Seller August sold at 37%@35% end of the contract of 22%c 000 bn No. 2 and high-mired at 30%c, as the close of the safety was an another of the second of the contract of 20%c on track; 0.800 bn on sample at 35%c 30%c. The market opened about 1%c higher, under a refer to the second of the contract of the second of the contract of t

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was rather quiet and steady.

Manafacturers generally are supplied. The stock
is armly held in anticipation of a short crop.

Brooms, it is said, have not advanced in sympathy
with the raw material:

tions given below: Lewiston ... 21% Do. dorble ... 23025
American ... 20% Wool sacks ... 35040
CHEESE—In the cheese market weakness still
prevails. There was only a restricted call from
any quarter, and sales were effected at a 4c decline from the prices current on the early days of
the week:

California salmon, 54 bris...

FRUITS AND NUTS—Apples and yeery firm at the late advance. A firm pranes, currants, and citron is also no lines were casy. Trade remains duli:

Dates
Figs. layers
Turkish prunes
French prunes, kegs
French prunes, boxes.
Raisins, layers
London layers
Loses Muscatel
Valencias, new
Zante currants. Zante currante. 11 @ 14 194@ 10 34@ 44 34@ 35 34@ 34 34@ 4 Apples, Alden.
Apples, evaporated.
Apples, New York and Michigan.
Apples, Southern.
Apples, Ohio
Peaches, unpared, halves.
Peaches, unpared, quarters.
Raspheries

NUTS. Filberts 9 d 10
Almonds, Terragona 18 d 18/3
Naples walnuts 12% 313/3
Brazils 4½ 4 4/3
Texas pecans 8 d 8/4
River pecans 6 d 6/4
Wilmington permuts, new 6 d 6/4
Tennessee peanuts, new 5 d 5/4
Tennessee peanuts, new 5 d 5/4
Tennessee peanuts, new 5 d 5/4
Tennessee peanuts, new 6 d 6/4
GREEN FRUITS—Berries and cherries were firmer, being more active and not so plenty. Apples were slow and off, and the few lots of peaches, plums, and blackberries offered sold slowly at irregular figures. Foreign green fruits were unchanged. Fineapples have been sold at a heavy loss to shippers:
Strawberries, \$\mathbf{P}\$ case of 16 qts. 8 60\mathbf{Q}\$ 1.00

changed. Pineappies have been sold at a neary loss to shippers:

Strawberries, \$\partial \text{case of 16 qts.} \quad \text{.} \quad \quad \text{.} \quad \text{.} \quad \text{.} \quad \text{.} \quad \text{.} \quad \text{.} \quad \quad \text{.} \quad \text{.} \q

factory degree of activity, an approse remain strong:

HYSON.

Common to fair. 17@25 Common to fair. 20@35
Superior to fine. 28@28 Superior to fine. 40@50
Extra fine to fine 40@50
Extra fine to fine 40@50
YOUNG HYSON.

Common to fair. 17@28
Superior to fine. 30@40
Extra fine to fine 50@50
Choicest ... 65@70
Common to fair. 20@30
Extra fine to fine 50@50
Choicest ... 65@70
Common to fair. 20@30
Extra fine to fine 30@40
Common to fair. 20@30
Extra fine to fine 30@40
Common to fair. 20@30
Extra fine to fine 30@40
Common to fair. 20@30
Extra fine to fine 30@40
Common to fair. 20@30
Extra fine to fine 30@40
Common to fair. 20@30
Extra fine to fine 30@40
Common to fair. 20@30
Extra fine to fine 30@40
Common to fair. 30@45
Extra fine to fine 30@40
Common to fair. 30@45
Extra fine to fine 30@40
Common to fair. 30@45
Extra fine to fine 30@40
Common to fair. 30@45
Extra fine to fine 30@40
Common to fair. 30@45
Extra fine to fine 30@40
Common to fair. 30@45
Extra fine to fine 30@40
Common to fair. 30@45
Extra fine to fine 50@50
Extra fine to

LIVE STOCK. CHICAGO. 5, 336 5, 227 3, 613 1, 927 4, 922 Total24, 686 4,834 4,832 6,866 7,878 5,172 2,007 Total 14, 436 29,572

1879, 1878. 1879. Horses and mules.... 881,951 904,048 Dec. 22,997
—CATTLE—The week opened favorably enough for sellers. There was, during Monday and Tues-of Friday the market for shipping cattle was very dull, and prices sustained an aggregate decline of 156,230c, heavy-weights suffering the most. For common natives and Texas through cattle there was a good demand throughout the week from canners and butchers: and, although the offerings of those grades were liberal, prices were firmly supported. Indeed, for Texans there were buyers at an advance over the prayrous week's prices. Very ordi-

LUMBER.

The demand for cargoes was only fair Saturday.
Several loads were sold, prices being quoted the same as on other days of the week. Lumber does not reli quickly aftoat, except the choice lots, and sellers are careful not to make public any sales.
Following are quotations of green cargoes:
Choice strips and boards. \$11.50 @12.00
Mill-run inch, green. 10.00 @12.00
Medium inch, green. 10.00 @12.00
Lata. 1.00 1.15
Shingies. 1.40 @1.75
Dry stuff is quoted 50c@61.00 above green.
The yard market was unchanged, the demand continuing good at the recent range of prices.
Shipments to the surrounding States and West are heavy, and show no signs of failing off. Quotations:
Third clear, 2 inch. 27.00@23.00
Third clear, 114 inch. 27.00@23.00
Third clear, inch. 25.00
First common dressed siding. 11.50
First common dressed siding. 11.50
Flooring, first common, dressed. 22.00
Plooring, third common, dressed. 22.00
Box boards, B. 13 in, and upwards. 26.00
Box boards, C. 16.00
A stock boards, 10@15 in, rough, 25.00@23.00

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Disputch to The Tyrouna.

Liverious, June 28—11:30 a. m.—Ployal, 1, 10s 3d; No. 2, 8s 6d.

Grain-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 2s 5d; No. 2, 6d; string, No. 1, 8s 3d; No. 2, 7s 4d; No. 1, 9s 3d; No. 2, 8s 6d; club, No. 1, 1 as; No. 2, 9s 2d. Corn—New, No. 1, 4s; No. 2, 3s 6d; Corn—New, No Liventroot, June 28.—Corron—Steadler etch. 6 15-16c; sales 4,000 bales; speculation and port. 2,000; American, 2,500.

Breaderupes—Firmer; California white when 64000 3d; do club. 9s 2d 9s 6d; No. 2 bred Western spring, 7s 44026 3d; do winter, but 19s 5d.

PRIME MESS BEEF-718. The following were received by the Crice Board of Trade:

Liverroot, June 28—11:30 a. m.—Flour, a 64 (1)63 3d. Wheat—Winter, 85 6d(295 3d; club b 2460 6d. Corn, 3s 11d(24s. Pork, 47s. Lard, 29 d. Lordon, June 28.—Liverroot—Wheat Irai; corn, rather easier; 3s 11d. Cargoes of court—wheat steady; corn, a shade dearer; fair averas American mixed, 20s 6d. Cargoes on passes wheat and corn, quiet. Weather in England show signs of improving.

Liverroot, June 28.—Flour steady. Eris State, 11s. Wheat firm, a fair inquiry. Bed Wintel Id higher, 9s 2d; No. 2 spring, 3s 2d; No. 3 do; 3s 4d. Corn dull, a shade easier, ½d loves, 11d. Cargoes of coast—Wheat, demand moderns corn dull. Pork steady, 47s. Lard steady, 25s 3d. Bacon steady; long clear sides, 25s 9d; short clearly demand, 77s. The following were received by Board of Trade:

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK. June 28.—Corrow—Quiet but steady at 12 7-16@12 9-16c; futures weak: July, 12.56c; August, 12.64c; September, 12.46c; October, 11.57c: November, 18c: December, 13.03c; January, 11.11c; February, 11.16c.

RLOUR—Quiet; receipts, 1,700 bris; super State and Western, \$3.50@3.85; common to good extra, 34.00@4.10; good to choice, \$4.15.64.50; white wheat extra, \$4.50@5.25; extra Ohio, \$4.00@6.00; St. Loun. \$4.00@6.25; Minnesiots patent process, \$6.00@7.85.

GRAIN—Wheat—Pirmer; receipts, 159, 000 bc; rejected spring, 75c; No. 3 do, 72@76c; No. 2 do nominal at \$1.15 bid; \$1.16 saked; ungraded do, 99c; ungraded winter red \$1.12@1.17; No. 3 do, \$1.16; Oct. 1 amber, \$1.18; ungraded whiter, \$1.15; No. 1 amber, \$1.18; ungraded whiter, \$1.26.01.14; No. 2 do, \$1.124; No. 1 do, \$1.18; mixed winter, \$1.15; No. 2 amber, \$1.18; ungraded white, \$1.000.116; No. 3 do, \$1.144; No. 2 do, \$1.124; No. 1 do, \$1.18; mixed winter, \$1.75; No. 3 do, \$1.16; No. 2 do in a \$1.144; Ol. 15; extra do, \$1.16. Re duil and unchanged. Corn stronger; receipts, \$76,000 bu; low mixed, \$47c; yellow Western, \$45c; No. 2 white, \$494; Ol. 60c. Onts a tride firmer; rather quiet; mixed Western, \$7,000; waite do, \$24.64; No. 2 white, \$494; Ol. 16; in the property of the pr

EGGS—MAPKST dull and easier; Western, 102
12c.

LEATHER—Hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, and Big
Grande light, middles, and heavy weights, 202
234c.

WOOL—Steady, with fair demand; domestic
fieece, 20@45c; pulled, 20@40c; unwashed, 40
32c.

Pasynsions—Pork dull and unchanged; sew
mess, \$10, 25; old, \$9, 50. Beef nominally suchanged. Cat meats quiet; long clear middles,
\$5, 15@5, 20; short do, \$5, 30. Lard closed very
quiet; prime steam, \$6, 32½@6, 35.

BOTTEM—Dull and unchanged.

CHERSE—Steady; Western, 3@50.

WHISKY—Steady at \$1, 65½.

MILWAUKEE. Special Disputch to The Tribuna.
Milwaukes, Wis., June 28.—The following are the receipts and shipments at his articles hamed for the week end compared with the corresponding the

1879. | 1878. | 1879. | 1878. * Flour, bris. 48, 556 41,637 62,527 51, 543 Wheat, bu. 406, 580 386 570 386, 573 318, 628 Corn, bu. 58, 710 21, 459 22, 815 2, 258 Corn, bu. 42, 450 42,500 57, 535 30, 608 Barley, bu. 15, 420 7, 785 14, 831 8, 400 The following table shows the receipts and ship-ments of flour and grain at Milwaukee since the lat of January, 1879, as compared with the corre-sponding time last year:

1879. 1878. 1878. 1878. 1878. Flour, bris., 1,173,207 1,148,322 1,469,220 1,209,20 Wheat, bu 8,115,805 10,807,448 7,505,380 10,000,573 0,000 51,000 51,000 585,994 72,305 Rvs, bu 257,022 310,504 338,669 478,437 Bariery, ba., 541,365 750,174 830,878 531,556 Barley, Da. 641,365 736,174 800,878 553,550

To the Western Associated Free.

MILWALKER, Wis., June 25. Frour-Quiet and in fair demand.

GRAIN-Wheat steady; opened ¼c higher, and closed unsettled; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, II. 06; No. 2, SI. 01; June, SI. 01; July, 97%c; August, 92%c; No. 3 Milwaukee, SI,5c; No. 4 74%c; rejected, 67%c. Corn higher and active; No. 2, 36%c. Cats higher; and exarce; No. 2, 38%c. Rysteady with good demand; No. 1, 53c. Barley scarce and firm; No. 2 spring, 68c.

Provisions—Quiet and casy. Mess pork quiet at \$9.55 cash. Prime steam fard, \$3, 10.

Hoss—Duil and lower at \$3, 00@3, 30

Francurs—Wheat to Buffalo, 2c.

RECEITTS—Flour, 7,500 bris; wheat, 25,000 bs.

Shipherts—Flour, 18,000 bris; wheat, 25,000 bs.

Shipherts—Flour, 18,000 bris; wheat, 25,000 bs.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 16,000 bris; wheat, 25,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PH

LOUISVILLE
LOUISVILLE
LOUISVILLE
FLOUR-Dull and unchanged.
GRAIN-Wheat quiet; new red and amber, 856
S5c. Corn firmer; white, 44c; mixed, 40c.
Outs-Market dull and easier; white, 36c; mixed,
38c. Rye quiet at 58c.
HAY-Stefay at 312, 00215.00.
Provisions-Pork steady at \$11.00. Lard
steady; choice lesf tierce, 7%c; de keg, 84c. Bulk
means quiet; shoulders, 3%c; clear rib, 56546;
clear, 5465-8c. Bason-Market saier; shoulders,
44c; clear aib, 5%c; hama, sugar cared, 102112.
WHISKY-Market dull at \$1.03.

of new at 8500\$1.00, ST. LO

Grain Wheat higher for higher and declined; No. cash; 90095c July; 93092c Corn firmer; No. 2 mixed, Corn firmer; No. 2 mixed, 23%c July; 350:35%c Aum; 2, 31%-32c cash; 27%-32.
ative and lower at 51c.
winsky—Higher at \$1.05.
Provisions—Pork quiet as \$6.10. Bulk theats nomis con firm; clear rives, \$5.37%
Hacture—Flour, 2,000 becom. 27,000 bu; cats, 5,000 ley, 2,000 bu; oats, 5,000 corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 43,00 barley? Bona.

and lower: superfine, 33.

XIX, 94.7505.50; high gra

GRAIN-Corn quiet and we COEN-MEAL-Dull and los Dans—Firmer at 63c.

HAT—Demand fair and 1

\$13.00; orime. \$17.00; obe
Provinces—Bacon highe
dil at 45/c; clear rib, 5%
GROCKERES—Coffee dull as ind: common to any fair. 6%@6%c: prime ellow clarified. 7@7%c. sand: fermenting 24@30c; 88c; prime to choice, 39d; mand at full prices; 6%@75 mand at full p BUFFA
BUFFA
BUFFA
Buffa
dull; sales; 1,000 bu Gredull; sales, 2,000 bu by sar

script Flour, 3,500 a. st. 2,400 bu.

Tot.spo. June 28.—Grain white Michigan, \$1.10%; \$1.00%; No. 2 do. \$1.05; No. 10.05; No. 2 do. \$1.05; No. 2 Dayton & Western, \$1.14%. Corn cute No. 2, spot and dune, 30c; do. Oats dull; No. 2, Augranause—Whest, 15,000 | Salpharause—Whest, 15,000 | INDIANAF 2 red, \$1.0321.06; Ju

GRAIN-Wheat earler; OSWEG

PEORIA III., June 28.—1 at \$1.03%. PETROLE CLEVELAND, O., June 2 changed.
OIL CITY, Pa., June 2 market opened with sales a 68 kg; advanced and closed 60,000 bris, averaging 38 380,000.
Purreaume, Pa., June 28, cruds timestind at 75c at Parelund, 64c, Philadelphia de DRY GOO

New York, June 28.—Bus day with both agents and jo continus very firm, and leads bleached, and colored cottons atton. Frints suice, but lawns wear of woolens less active, buill and strong.

WOOLS Bospon, June 28.—Wools—

TURPENT

A column article—A mon
fizzical culturs—Drinking
The sone of the archery of
merry maiden and the tar g
A saw for the times—No
youd the means of his credit
We have of a telegraph-or
State who, like the nautic
above his station. He can i
from the down train.
A tender-hearted woman
Michigan, has herdaughter
while she wrings a ben's no
ushered into the unknown
and subdued.

Beston Commercia The cup that cheers—Lift
A chasm that often sep
casm.
"Slicht be—" but who ev

Mrs. Belle Lynch has star and, Cal. We did not ke married before,

Haulan has won the chas
and Thimage has received
ghand. John Bull must

Emma Abbott has raised new trial for two parties of New Jersey. Glad you lie wo, Emma 1

of new at \$50@\$1.00, secording to condition.

Corn firmer at 33@39c. Oats—Demand fair and
market firm at 33@36c. Rye—Market dull, and
prices a shade lower at 57@58c. Barley dull and nominal.
Provisions—Pork quiet, but steady; Jobbing at \$10.50. Lard stady; current make, \$6.00. Bulk mets in fair demand; shortders, \$3.80@3, \$5.00 ash; \$4.00 buves July and seller August; short rib, car low, \$4.00; round lota, \$4.65 bid cash; sales 500 but seller August, short clear, nominally at \$5.10. WHENT-Active and firm & \$1.03.
BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.
LESSED OIL—65c.

LEGRAPH.

YORK.

rox—Quiet but steady a weak: July, 12.56c;

12.46c; October, December, 13.05c;

ot steady. Rio car-iota, \$1.111/01.15. dy. 67136; erude, !

l and unchanged; new 50. Beef nominally un-

679. | 1878. | 1679. | 1878.

nows the receipts and ship-at Milwaukes since the 1st

1878. | 1879. | 1878.

r; opened %c higher, and 1 Milwaukee hard, \$1.00; .01; July, 97%c; Angust, e, 81%c; No. 4, 74%c; religher and active; No. 2, adsearce; No. 2, 32%c, Ryenand; No. 1, 83c. Barley pring, 68c. ad easy. Mess pork quiet aseam lard, \$6, 10.
r at \$3.00@3.80; Buffalo, 2c. 00 bris; wheat, 68.000 bu. 16,000 bris; wheat, 28,000

DELPHIA.

28.—Flours—Market dull;

504.00; Minnesots extra.

5; good to fancy, \$5.00%

ana choice and fancy, \$5.25

int process, spring wheat,

ir quiet but steady at \$3.10.

sted; No. 2 red, in elevator,

bid. \$1.25 asked; July.

sked: August, \$1.074; bid.

mber, \$1.07 bid. \$1.07%

with fair Jomand; rejected

Festern mixed, 43%45%c;

fo bid. 43%c asked; July.

Outs—Market dull; mixed

do, 306.364a.

do, 300-3640. Lard West

n. 13%c. mery, 6%96%c. refined, 6%c; orade, 6c.

d. 150 bris; wheat, 98,300 bu; 2,500 bu. 111,800 bu; corn, 80,400

L.—COTTON—Quiet at 12)/4-changed. new red and amber, 850 white, 44c; mixed, 40c-caster; white, 33c; mixed,

ir demand for choice; miss

INNATL

AURER on so The fribune.

ST. LOUIS. Louis, June 28.—Flours—Dull, weak, and at double extra fail, \$3.75@4.25; trable do, 494.75; family, \$4.85@5.20; choice to fancy,

St. 2505.85.

Gasts Wheat higher for cash; options opened higher and declined; No. 2 red fall, 98% 990c cash; 98%952 July; 98%92c August; No. 3 do, voc. Corn frmer; No. 2 mixed, 33%34%c cash; 33%@

Ocn firmer; No. 2 mixed, 33%34%c cash; 33%@ 53%c July; 55235%c August. Oats higher; No. 2, 51%@329c cash; 27%@27%c August. Rys in-active and lower at 51c.

Winker—Higher at \$1.05.
Pacvisions—Fork quiet at \$10.25. Lard quiet at \$6.10. Bulk meats nominally unchanged. Bacon firm; clear rits, \$5.374@5, 42%.
Recerve—Flour, 2,000 bris; wheat, 25,000 bu; 27.000 bu; cata, 5,000 bu; rye, none; barler, 2,000 bu.

Emparkers—Flour, 5,000 bris; wheat, 5,000 bu; cata, 5,000 bu; rye, 10,000 bu; cata, 6,000 bu; rye, 10,000 bu; rye, 10,0

NEW ORLEANS. AND ORLEANS, June 28.—FLOUR—Dull, week, and lower: superfue, 38.50@4.00; XX, 34.50; XX, 34.50; high grades, 25.624@6.25, Grain—Corn quiet and weak at 40@53a. Oats quiet and weak at 38%@30c.

Cony-Maal—Dull and lower at \$2.35@2.50.

Bas-Pirmer at 630. Har-Demand fair and market firm; ordinary, Har-Demand fair and market firm; ordinary, \$13.00; prime, \$17.00; choice, \$20.00.
PROVINGED-BROOM higher; shoulders, market dell at 446: clear rib, 5%c; clear, 6%c.
GROCIARIS-Coffee dull and lower; Riocargees, ordinary to prime, 11@14c. Sugar in fair demand; common to grood common, 626kg; fair to failly fair, 6%20%c; prime to choice, 64%7%c; yellow clarified, 70.7%c. Molasses in fair demand; formenting 24@30e; common, 25e; fair, 28c; prime to choice, 33@35c. Rice-Good demand at full prices; 65%G7%c.
Warsay-Market cull; Western rectaled, \$1.05.01.06.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

N. T., June 28.—Grain—Wheat dall; sales, 1,000 bu Green Bay at 97c. Corn dall; sales, 2,000 bu by sample, 39@40c, according to quality. Oats held at 37c. Rye—No. 1 Miwaskee, heat 625;c. Barrey dud.

Caral Furmars - Nominel; shippen and boatmen availing news from ureak at Orangeport/
RECEITS - Flour, 7, 671 bris; wheat, 71, 117 bu;
corn. 38,156 bu.

SHIPMENTS - Canal - Wheat, 301, 643 bu; corn, 113, 221 bu. Bailroad - Wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 20,563 bu.

BOSTON. BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOS extra wills, 4144045c; No. 2 white, 40@40%c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 38%@39%c. Rye ominally unchanged.
Between Flour, 3,500 bris; corn, 31,000 bu;
heat, 2,400 bn.
Suprasso—Flour, 12,000 bris; corn, 21,000 bn.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO.

June 28.—Galis—Wheat dull; extra white Michigan, \$1.10%; amber Michigan, \$1.00; ho. 2 red winter, June, \$1.10%; No. 2 do. \$1.05; No. 2 red winter, June, \$1.10%; July, \$1.00; Angust, 90%c; No. 3 red, \$1.65; No. 2 Dayton & Michigan red, \$1.08; Western, \$1.14%. Corn quiet; high mixed, 39%c; No. 2 spot and June, 39c; July, 37%c; damaged, 30c. Oats dull; No. 2, August, 29%c.

Receipts—Wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 33,000 bu, Buryanyrs—Wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu.

INDIANAPOLIS. PRIMAPOLIS, June 28.—Grain—Wheat firm; 2 red, \$1.03@1.08; July, 95c bid; August, 94c bid. Corn firm at 36%@37c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 23%c; July, sales at 32c. Provisions—Shoulders, 3%@4c; clear rib, 5c. Lard, \$6.12%. Hams, 8%@9c.

DETROIT. Durnors, Mich., June 28. -From Oulet and GRAIN-Wheat easier; extra, \$1.10? No. 1 white, \$1.00% June; \$1.00% July; \$1.08% Au-gast; No. 2 milling, \$1.00 asked. Receipts of wheat, 45, 147 bu; shipments, 17,000 bu. OSWEGO.

Course, June 28. - G. P. Whest steady; No. 1 senite Michigan, St. 17; Duluth spring, \$1.08. No. 1 hard do. 51.15; Northwest spring, \$1.08. No. 1 bard do. \$1.15; Northwestern spring, \$1.03. Corn steady; No. 2 Western, 45%6; rejected, 44c.

PEORIA.
PEORIA.
PEORIA.
June 28.—Highwikes—Held firm at \$1,03%.

CLEVELAND, O., June 28. - PETROLEUM-Un-Chyriann, C., June 28. - Permoleum - The market opined with sales at 711/6; declined to 681/6; advanced and closed at 700; shipments, 60, 000 bris, averaging 39,000; transactions, 380,000. 380,000.

Perranno, Pa., Jane 28. Perranava Quiet; cruds unsettled at 75c at Parkers for shipment; rained, 62c, Philadelphia delivery.

DRY GOODS.

New Youx, June 28.—Business ruled quiet today with hoth agents and jobbers. Cotton goods
continue very firm, and leading makes of brown,
blasched, and colored cottons are sold up to production. Prints quiet, out issues doing well. Men's
wear of woolens less scrive, but firm. Fancy goods
full and strong.

WOOL.

Boyros, June 28.—Wool—Steady: Ohio extra,
380,50c; medium, 400,51c; Ohio, Pennsylvania,
and Virginia, 374,631c; Michigan, 374,639c;
Wicconsin and Illinois, 304,641c; delause and
combing, 382,44c; Kentucky combing, 345; c.

TURPENTINE.
Wilmington, June 28.—Spirits of Turpentine
Sleady at 2514c.

HUMOR.
A column article—A monument. A column article—A monument.

Fixzical culture—Drinking soda-water.

The song of the archery clubs—Sing hey the merry maiden and the tar get.

A saw for the times—No man should live beyond the means of his creditors.—Funch.

We hear of a selegraph-ope rator in New York State who, like the nautical Rackstram, loven above his station. He can hardly keep his eyes from the down train.

A tender-hearted woman in Monroe Counter.

A tender-hearted woman in Monroe County, Michigan, has herdaughterplay on the melodeon while she wrings a ben's nack. The hen is thus usbared into the unknown with spirit softened and subdued.

nd subdued.

Basion Commercial Bulletin,

Street bands—Horse rallway tracks. The cup that cheers—Litt's Buttercup.
A chesm that often separates friends—Sar-

A chaim that often separates friends—Sarcasm.

"Stient be—" but who ever heard of a silent
bee!

When the Fall River spinners strike, they will
put 12,000 inade out—of work.

Singular, that as soon as people are made one
say to oft on a wedding two et.

"Pm suly here for the time, beeing," as the
ber said when he was stealing honey.

Mrs. Belie Lynch has started a paper in Oakhad, Cal. We did not know the Judge was
married before.

Hasian has won the champion sculling match,
and finluners has received an evation in Enchiand. John Buil must appreciate American
roars.

"Johnny Hope" is on trial for robbing the Manhattan Bank in New York, and it is hoped that "Hope will for a season bid the world fare-well."

Emms Abbott has raised \$1,000 to procure a new trial for two parties convicted of murder in New Jersey. Glad you listened to their tals of wo, Emms An anotherer was endeavoring to sell a fowlplent, and, falling to get a bid, a bystander,
to had read the papers said, "Blow in the
nazic and it will go off."

be missed stays and made a cut in his starboard toe that bled for an hour and a half.

This cold wet June is bad for the crops. We heard an agriculturist at a country railway-station this week swearing fearfully about his corn. The beggaze-man had just dropped a saratega trunk on it.

"What is cate money to gatehouse ** "said the pedestrian as he saluted his love at the entrance to the garden; but when the old man lifted him out with a No. 12 boot he remarked that he did not like that kind of a foot raise.

The seastde-resorts opened generally this week, and the will andlord on raw and gusty days stands at the door to welcome his guests, clad in a suit of servsucker ... with two thicknesses of winter underciothing beneath it.

At the Commercial Club banquet, Philippe Brooks said: "I remember hearing of a traveling artist who, with great skill and ingenuity, worked statues and statuestes out of butter. I never heard that her work had any value in the history of art. You must have strong material before you can profusably exercise artistic skill upon it." Mr. Brooks is a large man and a strong man, physically and mentally; but we should not advise him to measure his strongth with boarding-house butter.

THE WHEAT DEAL.

Another Half-Cent Squeeze on the Bears.

No disappointment was experienced on 'Change yesterday when the bull clique made another advance of one-half cent on No. 3 spring wheat, either for immediate or seller-the-month delivery. The receipts were a little larger than was expected,—149 cars, or about 55,000 bushels,—indicating that the country shippers had put their scrapers and faming-mills to good use, but the combination was not a bit dismayed and took everything that was offered at the price which they made. In their liberalisy they were willing to sell 5,000-bushel lots at the same price. A large number of the outstanding deals were settled on this basis, and an easier feeling was manifested than at any time during the past three or four days. To-morrow ends the option, and before the close of 'Change hours there will doubtless be a good deal of shinning around to make things meet, though the best bosted operators do not anticipate that there will be any trouble worth mentioning. Some countrymen, who have staked all their ready money on the bear side,—and their margins were long since exhausted,—may take advantage of the Board of Trade rule, and plead the Baby act. The result of this will be an application to the Arbitration Committee to determine the absolute value of the property,—that is, what it is now worth for shipment in comparison with other grades.

The agents of the combination took vessel-room yesterday for about 400,000 bushels, but how much of this was secured for No. 2 spring its is impossible to say, as they are also large shippers of other grades to both foreign and demestic ports. The chances are, however, that the proportion of No. 2 spring its comparatively small.

The July option market's still very unsettled. The winter wheat men who have been on the short side, believing that the crop of this cereal would be as large as that of Tast year, are not so

the proporcial of No. 2 spring is comparatively small.

The July option market is still very unsettled. The winter wheat men who have been on the short side, believing that the crop of this cereal would be as large as that of last year, are not so anxious to follow the deal, because of the frequent showers in the winter wheat sections where the harvest is now in progress, and the other bears, who have for the past two years persistently decreated the crop of spring wheat, are at a loss what to do. They are learnful that the combination, who took in the great bulk of the June options at prices ranging from 30 to 35, are quietly selling out July options at the current figures, with the interfeon of making their deliveries on Tuesday or Wednesday, and hence the unsettled feeling. The man up the tree, who calmly looks over the situation, cannot for a moment entertain this view. The indications all point to the supposition that the parties who have engineered the June corner will carry it all through the month of July. They own all the wheat worth mentioning. It is confessed that the crop of red winter will not be as large as was exoceted, and the stock of No. 3 suring is almost exhausted. The English and Continental markets are almost bars of supplies of all ktuds; the stock on hand and the arrivals are just sufficient to meet the actual consumptive demand; the European harvests, as wall as the American, are very backward owing to the late spring and recent cold weather, and where can enough breadstiff be obtained to feed the teeming millions in Europe unless in this country? The barrs may grow as much as they please at this state of affairs, but they will be forced to accept the truth, and those who have sold for July delivery at 97 or 98 cents may yet be obliged to fill in their shorts at \$1.20 or \$1.25. High prices and a good average crop simply mean good times for farmer, merchant, and manufacturer; and they who have confidence in the future of enhanced values, and nay for the property what it is intrinsically "native and to the manner born." If any de-nunciation be indulged in, it should be awarded to those who have persisted year after year in selling down the market, thereby discrediting the backbons of Western prosperity.

deductions made from the natural laws of po-litical economy proved in all respects correct. The late Mr. W. Bagelou, whose loss they all de-plores, had put all the dirementances of the case before the Committee with prophetic instinct, or, rather, not with instinct, but with science. The Committee saw that india would have to take either less silver or a less amount of com-modities, and they saw also that only £1,500,000 had been sent from England to India; but they were convinced that that was only a temporary were convinced that that was only a temporary circumstance, and that the natural correction to the fail of silver was its distribution over those areas where its price would not subside. Silver had come to India and had stayed there, and now there was a temporary ceaserion of the demand for it in that country. The curestion should not be looked at from month to month; there had been a flow of silver into India. and so it would continue to flow. [Hear.] As long as the mints in India were left open, every bar of silver in London regresented to many noterial rupees; and, as a bar of silver in India would buy anything, and was a legal-tender. as long as the mints were onen the silver market would be sustained, because the nurchasing power remained in India and. In the East, generally. He had shown that during the last three years india had been taking silver in great quantities; now, supposing that there was a temporary demand for it, thous whe would sell their silver and lutroduce a gold currency would make a mistake, forgetting that it might be difficult to find a huyer anywhere. India possessed in enormous silver currency, and some porsons wished to introduce a gold currency, which meant the still further superceated by bung furtroduced into a country where the great bulk of the popularion of the propularion of the still further superceated in Europe was to expose India to the set of all. [Hear.] Of all the schemes that had been suggested, that seemed to him to be one of the most difficult to follow. [Hear, hear.] To send quit the dorson that find and would to set if all if there.] Of all the schemes that had been suggested, that seemed to him to be one of the most difficult to follow. [Hear, hear.] To send currency in order to 'rescue her from the misorium stall the dorson of the propulation which are the set of the propulation which are the set of the propulation when the set of the propulation when the set of the propulation of the propulation of the prought about by streading silver over its natural area. I

EGYPT. The Deposition of Ismail Pacha.

By Oable to New York Herald.

LONDON, June 26.—The Herald correspondent LONDON, June 26.—The Hereid correspondent at Cairo telegraphs as follows: "The French and English Consul-Generals went to the palace at 8 o'clock this moroing, waked up the Khedive, and urged his immediate abdication. The Khedive refused, and said that be would fight first. Military preparations were carried on during the day, and trouble was anticipated in case the Sultan should losist on Halim Pachabeling appointed successor. During the afterbeing appointed successor. During the after-noon the Khedive received the firman from Constantinople in which the Sultan had ap-pointed Prince Tewfik to the throne; there-unon Ismail Pacha consented to abdicate. He

pointed Prince Tewfik to the throne; thereupon Ismail Pacha consented to abdicate. He had expressed his determination to oppose by force the appointment of Halim.

"This arrangement was communicated to the foreign Consuls. Prince Tewfik, the new Khedive, held a reception during the afternoon, which was attended by the foreign Consuls, Egyptian efficials, and all notable Europeans in Cairo.

"Great pressure was put upon the Sultan in inducing him to sign the firman for the Khedive's abdication in lavor of Prince Tewfik. It is assumed that the dispatch announcing that the Khedive would proceed to Constantinople, Seaving Prince Tewfik Regent, emanated from the palace; and that Ismail Pacha hoped up to the last moment that matters would be satisfactorily arranged. But at that time the deposition had already been decided upon in Constantinople, though in favor of Halim. The foreign Consuls visited the palace resterday and informed the Khedive of this, and, fluding that he would not abdicate unless in favor of his son, they promised a written guaractice that Prince Tewfik should be his successor.

The Sultan was still undecided in respect to Ismail's successor, when Sir Austen Layard, the British Ambassador, semi-officially represented to him that, if he declined to displace the Khedive, the Powers would be compelled so take that step upon themselves, and Turkey would in that case eventually lose Egypt. Sir Austen Layard added that the Powers were firmly determined to establish good administration in Egypt. The Porte advised the Sultan to acquiesce in the course recommended, and accordingly he signed the firman deposing the Khedive in favor of Prince Mohammed Tewfik.

The New and the Old Khedive.

New York Tribuna, June 27.

Mahomet Tewfik, who succeeds his father as

THE VOICE OF THE PROPLE.

your paper we notice an advertisement of a double-team trot to take place on July 4, over the Chicago Joekey and Trotting Club track, the Chicago Jockey and Trotting Club track, between Mesars. Walkel's, Brenock's, and Avery's teams. As we keep our teams for pleasure only, and not for track purposes, we do not intend to trot at the above-mentioned meeting, and you will confer a favor on us by contradicting the above-mentioned advertisement in your paper. Very truly,

Charles O. Avert,

John Brenock.

A Reply to the "Nation's" Anti-Silver

Spects.
To the Editor of The Tribuna.
CHICAGO, June 28.—The New York Nation en-CHICAGO, June 28.—The New York Nation enlarges through two columns of characteristic diffusiveness upon "The Impending Trouble of the Silver Prophets." It asserts that "they mostly belong to the very large body of by no means fanatical persons who were made furious by the discovery in 1875 that the act of 1878 had deprived them of the power of paying their debts with a depreciated and depreciating coin. Their interest in silver is due solely to the fact that it is much lower in value than gold. It is this motive which lies behind all the frantic efforts of the past two years to bring about unlimited coinage of silver. If now the old ratio between gold and silver should be restored by the withdrawal of Germany from the market, or by a great falling-off in production, or by an increased demand for the Eastern trade, such as is likely to arise from the failure of the French and Italian silk crops, or by all these agencies by a great falling-off in production, or by an increased demand for the Eastern trade, such as is likely to arise from the failure of the French and Italian silk crops, or by all these agencies combined, it is all but certain that we shall witness the sudden cessation of the silver movement—or, in other words, a return of the state of the public mind about silver which existed previous to 1875—that is, absolute indifference." Such sweeping imputation of a sinister motive to that large and intelligent class of American citizens who believe in the equal rank and coinage of gold and silver is unworthy of any respectable journa. It is the offspring of that gross ignorance of affairs, impenetrable bigotry, and insufferable concept which of late are sadly conspicuous in the conduct of the Nation. Nothing can possibly be more fifse than the assertion that the depreciation of aliver buillion is the sole motive of the advocates of unlimited silver coinage. The friends of resumption honestly believe that both metals are necessary to enable the Treasury to redeem its pledges of coin payment under extraordinary calls likely to arise. The friends of a convertible currency believe that the gold basis is too narrow for the vast tyramid of paper that will be required to do the business of the country. The great mass of the people (of the West certainly) hold that the option of the Government to pay in either gold or eliver coin both the interest and principal of its vast debt is a sacred right, a part of the contract when the debt was incurred. To secure the exercise of this right when the public interests require it, silver must be coloned. An adequate volume of money must be maintained, increasing with population and business. A large number of people honestly believe that gold alone cannot furnish this constant increment which the growth of the country requires.

The readiness of the Nation to charge others with mean motives naturally throws suspicion upon its own. If fits virtue was not known to be immaculate one might be

The Silver Question.
To the Editor of The Tribune. Similar to the same to the same the same to the same t throughout the country will be pleased to see your notice of a bi-metalic league published Tuesday last. Such organizations should ex-tend through the country. It is unaccountable why so large a portion of the press of the

nation secuminate the best money! Importing nations pay away their money to those from whom they buy. The seller takes in money; the buyer pays it out. This rule applies to nations as well as to individuals.

How then, and by what rule, will our gold leave the country, unless we go back to an importing nation! In that case our gold would leave anyway, the same as it did before, because what we buy we mast pay for in such money as those we huy of will accept, and here is the great advantage of the double standard. We will have the kind of money to suit all nations with whom we trade, and any nation can pay us for our goods in the money they use,—therefore our foreign trade can be extended to all nations who want our goods without that great clog which would otherwise crist, that great clog that holds down the poor of all comtries,—no money.

H. H. PALMER.

LUMBERING.

A Ride Over the Sioux City & Pacific, the Sioux City & St. Paul, and the Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis Railroads, to the Pineries of Wisconsin-Rafting on the Chippews—A New Competitor with Chicago for the Lumber-Trade of Northern Nebraska and Dakots.

Sprial Correspondence of The Tribuna.

St. Paul, Minn., June 27.—A hop, akip, and a jump—a hop over the bridge at Omaha to Council Biuffs, a skip from the Biuffs to Sioux City, and a jump from the last-named city—brings one to St. Paul; but I am too fast,—faster than the railroad, and that is the way to get to the and of our journey in these later days.

get to the end of our journey in these later days.

Formerly a boat-ride to Sioux City, on the Missouri River, and thence by stage, was the only means of reaching the Capital of Minnesota. Now we take a comfortable sleeping car about 4 p. m., reach Sloux City at 11 o'clock the same night, and the following morning at 11:30 are landed in St. Paul. A well-ballasted roadway, elegant coaches, and polite railway officials assure to the traveler a speedy and comfortable tourney.

sure to the traveler a speedy and comfortable journey.

Stopping over one day at Sioux City, the metropolis of Western Iows, I was enabled to judge of the prosperity of the place and compare it with what it had been when I last visited it, some eight years ago. Having a large trade with Northern Nebraska, Dakota, and the Upper Missouri, it does a business much larger than is usual in cities of its size (12,000 population). Whilst tarrying here, I saw some of the magnates of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad,—Hugh Riddle, David Dows, R. P. Flower; also, S. S. Merrill, Manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; J. F. Lincoln, Superintendent, J. H. Drake, Land Commissioner, and Mr. Robinson, Auditor, of the Slour City & St. Paul Railroad; C. W. Slayton, also connected with the Land Department; Mr.

missioner, and Mr. Robinson, Auditor, of the Siour City & St. Paul Railroad; C. W. Slayton, also connected with the Land Department; Mr. Lawler, owner of the pontoon bridge at Frairie du Chien; J. C. Easton, General Manager of the Southern Minnesota Railroad; and Thomas Hudson, agent for the American and Red Star Lines of Steamers,—who were travelling by special train, under direction of Land-Commissioner. Drake.

The distance from Omaha to St. Paul is 370 miles; time, about seventeen hours, exclusive of the hour and a haif required to cross the bridge and transfer passengers and baggare. The country is generally prairie up to a point about 100 miles beyond Sloux City; then it becomes diversified with bills and dales, vast bedies of timber, and clear lakes, with limpid streams, forming here and there waterfalls that are picturesque in the extreme.

As J. H. Drake and C. W. Slayton returned to St. Paul by the same train, I had the cleasurs of making their acquaintance, and from them learned many facts of interest. Whilst admitting the beauty of the country along their line of road, and acknowledging it as unsurpassed as a resort for summering, yet, with due deference to these gentlemen. I must maintain that for purely agricultural purposes Nebrasks is far better, both in soil and climate.

St. Paul, with its population of 40,000 people, is indeed a handsome city,—elegantly built, with magnificent blocks of stone stores, palatial hotals, and fine brown-stone Opera-House, sandstone Post-Office building, and all the accessories that go to make a city of the first class. They have the Holly water system; gas, of course; with half-a-dosen railroads centering here, and the Mississippi River affording water-communication. St. Paul furnishes a vast arount of army-supplies, and claims that last year-she sold more groceries than Chicago.

Minnespolis I have not had time to visit, much to my regret,—for, with its vast water-power, making it noted as a manufacturing city, especially in four and lumber, and the beauty of the

way which shows that the Civil-Rights set cannot really be used to give negroes a right to be summoned without some serious straining of the law. To summon a man because he is a negro Judge Christian has no difficulty in showing is just as much a violation of the law as to leave a man out because he is a negro, or to summon him because he is white. He says he summons men not because they are either white or black, but because they are quelified, and it would be hard to prove the contrary. Judge Rives, who caused five County Judges to be indicted for not summoning negroes on juries, laid it down that this plea might be met by the presumption that where a Judge habitually abstained from putting negroes on the panel he did so on account of race and color, and in violation of the act. But this, again, might be upset by showing that the negroes of a particular county supplied no men of sufficient intelligence and expactly. In fact, if the object of the act was to put negroes on juries, it is, as we pointed out some time ago, fatally defective in not directing the summoning of negroes on every State jury. Whether if it did so it would stand the constitutional test, is another question.

THE NATIONAL CAPITOL

Historical Art-Deceration in the Botunda.

Washington Correspondence New Fork Tribuse.

An interesting and important piece of historical art-decoration is now in progress in the Retunda of the Capitol. Persons entering the Retunda about moon, the time of the meeting of the two Houses of Congress, find a large proportion of those aiready loitering there looking up in the direction of a partly inclosed rough pine scaffold attached to the north or Sense side of the Rotunda signifies the frieze. Perhaps Brumidi, the artist, now 74 years of age, is just being holsted in his inclosed chair by a long rope tackle and windlass to the sense of labor. Persons coming out from either House about 3 o'clock p. m. may see him coming down in the same way. When he is landed cafely on the floor again, and the frame that incloses his

labor. Persons coming dust from either Hones about 3 o'clock p. m. may see him coming down in the same way. When he is landed safely on the floor egain, and the frame that incloses his charr is undeapred and deswe up to the blace, be dits resting and waiting for his strendafts; locome down in another. Them there is an opportunity, which many wast themselves of, to have a pleasant that with him shout his work. He is an Isalian, of about medium ese, with quiet, gentle manners, and has been in this contrary about wendyne seen, and the series of the floor of Gorvannen, dor which purpose he originally came here.

The work with which this spacious frieze of the Rotunda, nearly self from its first discovery by Columbus to the present time. It is eatimated that the work will occupy about three-years in all, it being now a little over one-fourth done. The artist, who is guitting somewhat feeble from sae, says in case he should not live to complete it, he has a consisted the Government with a man in Italy who could go on with that the work will occup an outlet the complete it, he has a consisted the Government with a man in Italy who could go on with the atter his manner.

The beginning of the work is over the west entrance to be Rotunda, with an allecorical group hour, ready to record the history of the history of the work his can, and the hour, and the ready of the work is core the west entrance to the Rotunda, with an allecorical group hour, ready to record the history of the work is core the west entranced to the Rotunda, with an allecorical group hour, ready to record the history of the work is core the west entranced to the Rotunda, with an allecorical group and to its right a young Spaniard who has jumped ashore in the sand is in the attitude of devotion and thanksgiving. Behind the sare and next to the box, and the sand is in the attitude of devotion and thanksgiving. Behind the sare and next to the box, and in the attitude of devotion and thanksgiving. Behind the sare and next to the box, and in the attitude of

Minuscroble I have not had time to visit, much to my recret,—for, with its wast water-power, making it noted as a manufacturing city, especially in four and humber, and the beauty of the country about it, the falls of St. Anthony and Minnehaha, it is truly an attractive place to the traveler. Any one having a low week? leisure could employ them profitably by a visit to this test that the country about it, the falls of St. Anthony and Minnehaha, it is truly an attractive place to the traveler. Any one having a low week? leisure could employ them profitably by a visit to this seem to wave him and its officers about the practicability of the enterprise, and the development of the Lumbermen's Exchange. He is now acting as apsecial agent for the Otheser, St. Paul de Minnehapolis Railroad,—looking after the immber interests of the road, and the development of the business is this direction.

I have been seen to the continued of the continued of Othesgo, and connected with the Chicago de Norihwestern Railroad,—although a young man, and at the head of this corporation only a short time. He is increasing the business of the road enormously, and making a first-class road of it. He is universally well moken of along the line, both for his business are West. Wiscondin Railroad, and, becoming humbrup, was bought by the Chicago & Norihwestern Railroad, and, becoming humbrup, was bought by the Chicago & Norihwestern Railroad, and, in connection with that road, made a through line from St. Paul to Chicago, 400 miles iong, and a rivel of the Chicago. Miwankee & St. Paul to Chicago & Norihwestern active and the development of the structure of the substitute of the connection of the connection

H GOLEY'S THEATRE.

Week commencine Monday, June 20, Wednesday and Saturday Matines, and Sunday Night. Special Gala Metines Friday, July 4.

Emerson's Megatherian Minstrels, 1-2 100 Selid! 50 1-2 100 Sering:
R. M. HOOLEY and WM. EMERSOR. ... Proprietors, in connection with the Grand First Fars and Ollo, HENRY MOSES SHADBOAT FINAPORE.
The entire 20 and 100 Auxiliaries angaged in its production.

HAVERLY'S THEATER.
TO NIGHT (FOR 4rm of JULY WREE.).
Remember, THREE MATINES THIS WEEK.
Wednesday, Furth of July, and Saturday.
TO LEADING POPULAR BOLIDAY ATTRACTION TONY DENIES and his famous Humpty Dumpty Troupe.

GEO. H. ADAMS (the only Grandid), and a Double Moveling Company, in the Francomma, HUMPTY DUMPTY.

Sprague's Original Georgia Minstrels.

100 - STRONG. - 100.

The largest and best Minstel Troupe in existence.
Fourth of July—Two Grand Performances.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE

LAST WEEK OF OOKIG OPERA.

MOODAY, Treeslay, and Wednesday eventue and Wednesday histones, postivety lest performance and FATINITZA.

Thursday, Priday (July 4), and Raturday eventue.

Hatiness release and escurday, Grand Double Bill.

H. K. S. PINAPORE and TRIAL BY JURY.

Menday, July 7, dilbery's Green Comedy.

ENGLAGED. METROPOLITAN THEATRE,
CINTAL OPPOSITO STATES.

BAY FIRMS
DINOTHERIAN LADY MINSTREES.

RRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

10:30 a m * 3:40 p m 10:15 p m * 7:15 a m 10:15 p m * 7:15 a m 9:15 p m 2 9:15 a m

Pullated and Council Bluffs, on the wong amount Council Bluffs, on the wong other form of 10:20 a. m. No other read runs Poliman or any other form of 10:00 are west of Chicago, but of the council Bluffs and Kinuis-sta.

Denot corner of Canal and Kinuis-sta.

C., B. & Q. Palace Dining-Cars and Pulk Sleeping-Cars run bloween Chicago and O Pacific Express.

CHICAGO, BOOK ISLAND & PACIFIC RATLEGAD.
Depot. corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sta. City
Tickes Office. 56 Clark-st., Sherman House. Daves port Express 7:30 am 3:40 am 3:4

MICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, CHIDA KARSAS (ITY & DESVER SHORT L Inloa Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. b Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 80 South Kunssa-Cliy & Denver Fast Ex. 12:35 o m 3:30 pm St. Louis, Springfield & Texas 200 a m 7:35 pm Mobile & New Orienns Express 200 a m 7:35 pm Feoris, Burlington Fast Express 200 a m 3:30 pm Feoris, Burlington Fast Express 3:00 a m 3:30 pm K Kokuk Express 4:00 a m 7:55 pm Chlesgo & Paducah B. E. Ex. 3:00 a m 7:55 pm 5:30 pm Joliet & Dwight Accommodation 5:00 pm 9:10 mm

ORIDAGO, MILWAUKER & SE. PAUL BAILWAY Leave. Arrive.

ILLINOIS CEFTRAL RATLEGAD.

Depot. foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-accordicted Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark

pubuque & Sioux City Express ... 10:00 a m 2:20 pm ubuque & Sioux City Express ... 9:30 pm 3:32 pm olono Passengor 4:30 pm 3:33 a m MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-stTicket Office. 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Rail.

dolph, Grand Facine Biotel, and at Farmer House.

PITTRBURG, PL. WAYNE & CHICAGO KAILWAY.
Depot, corner Canal and Madison sta. Ticket Offices.
65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

BALTIMORE & OHIO Leave | Arrive

PITTRBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. (Cincinnati Air-Line and Kolomo Line.)
Depot, corner of Clintan and Carroll-size, Wes Side.
Leave. | Arrive.

Cincinneti, Indianapalia, Louis-ville, Columbus & East Day Express. Sighs Express. Scot p mi 7:10 a m KANKAKER LINE. Depot, fact of Lais et, and foot of Twenty second et.

Leave. Arriva.

Cincinnati, Indianapo'is & Louis
ville Day Express. 9:40 a.m. 8:00 p.m.

Sight Express. 9:40 a.m. 7:00 a.m.

CHICAGO & BASTERN ILLINCIS BAILBOAD "Dan ville Route."

Vicine Offices, 77 Clark-st., 15t Dearborn-st., got, corner Cliaton, and Carroll-sts.

CRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE
TRADE MARK. The Great En-TRADE Mediciny cure my
and crary case, of
Nervous Debitty
and weakness, remain of Indicretion,
azons or Crervort
of the brain and nerrous evenus to permain for ever entry years with great ascens.
This periodialant in our mamphus, coins
are for the brain and the services of
the second of the services of the second
are periodical in our mamphus, coins
are lossed by mail to every out, the The left in second free by mail to every out, the The left in periodical of the meanty of the second of GRAT'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

NO CURE DR KEAR

THE CITY.

G ENERAL NEWS.

P. Bright, of Madison, Wis., is at the Gard-

C. W. Welden, North Adams, Mass., is at the

the Sherman. at the Palmer. on A. Kasson, United States Mini

cons, is a guest at the Pacific.

Award Ruts, Springfield, Ill., ex-State
asurer, is registered at the Pacific.

C. Reed, Jr., of the Jone State Register,
Moines, is tarrying at the Tremont.

H. H. Clark, General Superintedent of the
on Pacific Railroad, is at the Pacific.

enry Kipp, Buffale, President of the United
the Express Company, is a guest of the Pa-

A. Eastman, Wankesha, formerly or in this city, is stopping at the

te of the Grand Commandery of the State linois, will regret to hear of his very se-libers. Dr. Heath is now quartered at Gardner House, under treatment of Dr. ews, and will probably have to submit to a

parm in the rear of No. 23 Jefferson street, ed and occupied by S. V. Skinkle, took a ble yeaterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, the chloss supporting it having rotted away, atructure fell a distance of four feet, donno particular damage to the building, nor he seven horses, together with Mr. Skinand his son, who were within it at the

neeting of representatives of the various societies was held at Wall's Hall yesterday soon to further arrange for the proposed natration of Irish Nationalists to be held at 15. The Committee on Grounds red that they could get the use of Ogden's for \$50, or the use of the grounds and a for \$200, and they were instructed to ache latter proposition. The Executive ninten was increased by the adding of all names, and it was agreed that the proof the demonstration abould go to the of the Irish Nationalists as heretofore. Executive Committee meets at Burke's Wednesday evening.

F. R. Hayes, N. Fritalin, E. A. Armstrong, Texas Runnell, Lowell.

G. B. Lester, N. York. Jos. Moore, Jr., Phila. TREMONT HOUSE.

J. Lawrence, Manches', P. Wilson, Pittaburg. F. Lang, Jr., London. M. Sherbrook, Cincinnant R. H. Holbrook, Vermone R. E. Graves. Donougue. L. A. Arthur. N. York. M. T. Holman, Toronto. W. Livermore, Montreal. W. N. Dunning, Cincin. All Junning. Cincin. Settlem. A. Arthur. N. York. Jos. Moore, Jr., Phila. TREMONT HOUSE.

H. S. Marior, N. Y. J. W. Baldwin, Boston. C. G. Eldridge, Sabuls, Ia. W. B. Brooks, Joliet. H. R. Candeld, Geneseo. C. H. Davis, N. Y. Palmer House.

H. H. Hawkins, Detroit. J. M. Weeks, Springfild. H. R. G. Lexington, R. L. Jennings. Miv.

Ject of the meeting was to discuss the eightur question.

In Goldwater made a speech upon the quesn of the moment. He claimed that by workcight hours a working day, a demand would
treated for working, and their unemployed
them would soon be employed. The
fare of all other trades meant the welfare
themselves. If the shoemakers got better
the the cigarmaxers would receive the beneof it. He advocated unity of effort as a
ms of power. It stood to reason that at
t hours work per day more men would be
loyed than if they worked ten hours a day,
in malgamating with all other trades, they
i wield a power which they could not have
idually. There should be no antagonism
ten different Unions or between members
aame Union. A Trades Council had been
lished in this city composed of some
y-two Trades Unions, which was doing
good and wielding a great influence.

Breeter, Cincinnati. R. W. Perry, Indiap'ns.

A Parks, Carthage.

H. Walker, Carthage.

Pedo Montaid, Baltimore
Mr. PERRY H. SMITH'S CONCERT.

From 10,000 to 15,000 of Chicago's citizence
were again indebted yesterday afternoon to the
liberality of Mr. Perry H. Smith for an open-air
concert at Lincoln Park. It was about a year
ago that Mr. Smith, just previous to his trip to
Europe, set an example in this matter worthy of
imitation, but which, for some reason or other,
was not followed up cityer by those who, like
him, were abundantly able to confer such a boon
on the public, or by means of what was at the

William McCarthy was locked up at the West
Tweifth Street Station yesterday charged with
being one of three thieves who robbed P. J.
Miller, on the night of the 25th, of a diamond
pin and gold watch. Miller was under the infinence of liquor, and was followed by a trio
from a saloon, and assaulted near his home on
Forquer street. McCarthy, it is said, has been
fully identified as the principal one of the three.

Owners are wanted at the West Madison
Street Station for an eight-day clock having the
name S. E. Badgiey engraved upon its brass
frame, and for eleven pieces of a molder's kit
of tools. The former was taken from an alleged thief who gave the name of Squires E.
Badgiey, and the tools were found upon Willlam Webb, who was seen emerging from an alley near the corner of West Madison and Clinton
streets.

Henry Draper, a freight conductor on the
Northwestern Railroad, running from this city
to Clinton, is, yesterday laid a fearful complaint before Capt. Hood. During his absence
from home his wife received a letter postmarked at this city, and within which was another envelope with black edges, and marked
Death." Within was findosed a sip of paper
upon write was written, "Beware—Death and
blood. By order of the Committee." Draper
wants Capt. Hood to find out who wrote this
niseive. He will undertake to thrash the fellow
within an inch of his life, as the threat badly
lightened his wife.

At 6 o'dock yesterday afternoon Terrence

HOTEL ARRIVALS. GRAND PARTIC HOTEL

H. H. Hawkins, Detroit. J. M. Weeks, Springfild.

missive. He will undertake to thrash the fellow within an inch of his life, as the threat badly frightened in wife.

At 4 o'dock yesterday afternoon Terrence Connors, Louis Race, and William Heatherman got in a quarrel at the corner of Union and Randolph streets. All were more or less under the influence of liquor, and the exact cause of the quarrel, if indeed there was a cause, could not be ascertained. The affair was temporarily settled by Heatherman picking up a stone about 10 o'done of Normandy "Planch to the guarrel, if indeed there was a cause, could not be ascertained. The affair was temporarily settled by Heatherman picking up a stone about the size of a goose-egg, and throwing it with areal violence at Connors, striking him over the right eye, and inflicting a very eyerre wound. Connors walked to his home, No. 237 West Lake street, whore his injury was dressed by a physician. His assailants, Heatherman and Race, were locked up at the West Madison Street Station.

Thomas Kane, one of the two men so badly butchered at the corner of Madison and Despitates streets by Yrank Thompson, was yesterday askes home by his stater, living at No. 286 West Van Buren street. Kurg, having no famile in this city, was taken to the County Hospital. At last accounts both men were out of danger, authough they will be laid up for some time, if not crippled for life, by 182501 of the farriol cuts which both reveved. The farrhor cuts which both reveved. The farrhor cuts which both reveved. The farrhor cuts which both reversed. For the unpurevoked attack he made of the hand good of the farrhor cuts which both reversed. The farrhor cuts which both reveved. The farrhor cuts which both reversed. The farrhor cuts which both reversed. The farrhor cuts which both reversed. The money of the public's a was majority of wom Sunday is the only of the public of the public's a state of the unpurevoked attack he made

THE GARDENS.

ONE OF THE DIVES BURNING LAST NIGHT.

Two places on State street—the "Eagle" and Jerry Monroe's "Garden"—which for a long time past have been crowded every night with prostitutes and young men were dark last night, much to the gratification of the neighbors, who had somehow gotten the impression that the proprietors had the suthorities "fixed," and that the latter dare not interfere with the dens. This idea, however, was certainly erroneous, for the closing of these nests of vice, as was stated in yesterday's Tribunz, was due to visite paid them last week by Mayor Harrison. He was so autonished at what he saw—the scenes witnessed going beyond anything his eyes had looked upon in so-called gray places abroad—that he determined to revoke the licenses of the men whoran them. The papers were made out Saturday afternoon, but reached the Harrison Street Station so late in the evening that Capt. O'Dounell had gone home, and, as the envelope countaining the documents was addressed to him, no subordinate could open it. Consequently pothing was done. Yesterday morning, however,

OVYICKEN WERE SENT OUT
to notify Monroe, Reichbold of the "Eagle," and King of No. 265 South Clark street (the latter being as had a hole as the other two) that their licenses had been ravoked, and that they must shut the doors. The written notices of revocation were not served, because there was a question as to the legality of service on Sunday. Monroe and Reichhold were satisfied with the verbal order; not so with King. He kept open as usual all day and late into the night, and, it is understood, intends to defy the aithorities. A reporter saw him along towards half-past 8, and he said he did not consider the notice from the policeman on official notice, and that he should want until he got a wristen one.

The Atlantic Garden, No. 268 South Clark street, owned by Jim Fitzsimmons, was also closed up. He had no license for that place, though he had one for another, which had not been transferred. If he had had one, it too would hav

selling only pop and lemonade. This they can do without a license; but then the finnates would be the ones to whom attention would be paid. If there were any "carryings on." the police could pounce upon them and lock them up. A raid or two would frighten the people who resort to these places, and the "Temperance" garden would soon have to be wound up.

Mayor Harrison will be beset by politicians and others to restore the licenses of Morroe, Reichhold, and King, but it is to be hoped he will not yield an inch from the stand he has taken with reference to the garden nuisance. One of these places works more injury to the community than 100 plain saloons, since many girls and boys daily take therein the first step in the pathway which results in their moral and physical ruin.

FRIENDLY WRESTLE.

An exciting collar-and-elbow wrestling match took place yesterday afternoon at Underwood's

Capt. Doyle, Company A, Second Regiment, nas, owing to his business duties, been obliged to resign. It is with the deepest regret he is allowed to leave the Company, but the best wishes of the boys will accompany him whatever may be his walk in life.

The control of the co

ARSON, June 27.—Attorneys and senting 140 lineal descendants of Robert Edwards, who once owned property in the heart of New York City, now worth \$50,000,000, have been in conference here during the past two days perfecting arrangements to begin a series of Hitzations to establish their allered title to the property in question. John N. Edwards, of

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

Had Chastine Cox Escaped. Would Dr. Rull Have Been Tried?—The Web of Evidence that the Police Had Woven Around Him—The Motives for the Murder Supplied, and the Opportunity and Manner Thereof Plausibly Accounted For.

New York Sun, June 27.

In yesterday's Sun Capt. Williams was quoted as saying to a reporter: "Fordays we have had our minds on a man who has offered to testify under oath that Dr. Hall spoke to him three different times about murdering his wife; talked to him about the easiest way of committing a murder, and other mysterious murders. No; I can't give you the man's name, but he professed himself willing to go on the witness-stand at the inquest and swear to these things, and if this man Cox hadn't been found, the man would have been put on the stand, and his testimody would have sent Dr. Hull to the Tombs, and, likely enough, would have hanged him. Now, I am convinced that the rascal was lying to us. I can't tell you any more now. We haven't decided what to do with this fellow."

At the Hull inquest yesterday Mr. Townsend, referring to this statement, put this question to

meter than the street of the commission of the c

CROPS.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispetches to The Tribuna.

BELLEVILLE, St. Clair Co., June 29.—Rains have set in. Fears are entertained that it may cause wheat to sprout. Crop better in every respect than that of 1878. The grain is very fine. Will

than that of 1878. The grain is very fine. Will yield 20 bushels to the acre.

Avon, Fulton Co., June 29.—Just commenced cutting winter wheat. It is well filled and promises better than for years. Oats are cut short. Spring wheat poor. Some are mowing it for feed.

MANGHESTAR, Scott Co., June 29.—Winter wheat will yield from 20 to 25 bushels to the acre. Quality never better. Oats will not be cut. Wheat about all cut.

Dongola, Junion Co., June 29.—Winter wheat all cut and threshing commenced. Yield very good. Quality fine. Crop 50 per cent better than last year.

VANDALIA, Fayette Co., June 29.—Harvest is now nearly over, and the yield is good. Fully as large a yield as 1878 and much better berry, but less straw.

Morrmonville, Christian Co., June 29.—Winter wheat will average eighteen bushels. Grass good. Put up in fair order. Drought made it somewhat short and light. Better than cut of 1878.

headed and splendid grain. Best crop ever raised.

UHAMPAION, III., June 30.—During the week past warm weather and timely rains have been of great benefit to growing crops. Winter wheat is being harvested, and will yield better than anticipated. Many fields will go twenty-five bushels to the acre. Oats have come out wonderfully, and a better or larger yield never stood on the ground, although the straw is short. Flax is short, but in most places is looking fine. Corn is yet uneven in growth, but will rapidly even up under the influence of warmer weather. The farmers of this section of the State never had finer prospects.

CARLINVILLE, III., June 28.—It has rained much the past week, but thousands of acres of wheat have been harvested. The wheat crop is the best harvested for years. The prospects for the other cereals, oats and corn, are good. The corn crop bids fair to be the largest in the history of the county.

DECATUR, III., June 28.—The crops are looking very promising in Macon County, Many fields of wheat will produce thirty bushels to the acre, and harvest has commenced generally. A farmer to-day showed your correspondent a field of cornnine feet high, and tasseling. There will be a big yield of flax, oats, and barley. Light rains frequent.

will be a big yield of flax, cats, and burley. Light rains frequent.

SOUTH ELGIN, flax, June 27.—More rain today. Most pieces of corn will be "laid by"
after this week, and left to fight their own battle
with the week. Haying will be considerably
lighter than last year, which is owing to the lack
of early rains.

BRISTOL, Kendall Co., June 29.—Oats short
and weedy. Will not make two-thirds of a
crop. Corn in all stares. Just out of the
ground to two feet high. Chinch bugs are
working in the wheat.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.
STEE, Polk Co., June 29.—Small

NERSTER, Folk Co., June 29.—Small grain is poor. Wheat is very thin on the ground. Very amustry, and fall of chinch bugs. Late planted corn small and weedy. Flax will be a poor crop. Larger portion not worth harvesting.

Boonsnono, Boone Co., June 29.—We have had a very fine season so far. Never been better crop-prospects. Good stand of corn and well worked. Pastures excellent. Timothy will make from two to two and one-half tons to the acre.

GLIDDEN, Carroll Co., June 29.—Best prospects for all kinds of grain within the last six vera. Some wheat was injured by early drought, but the general crop sill be excellent. Never had a better stand of corn.

Answorker, Washington Co., June 29.—Small grain injured by drought slikely. Corn good stand, clean. Will commence entiting winter wheat this wook.

Poolanowana Universe. Pocahontas Co., June 29.—All crops are looking linely. Plenty of rain. Cattle in No. 1 condition. Grass very fine. Ray and pasture plenty.

BURLINGTON, Ia., June 28.—The Hawkeys will publish dispatches on Sunday morning from over seventy points in Southern town and Western Illinois contignous to Barlington, where harvesting is just commencing. But little wheat has been cut as yet, but the yield so far is excellent, both as to quality and quantity. In Southwestern Ilowa the chinch bug has done some damage, and in other locatities there is occasional complaint of rust, but upon the whole the yield will be nearly if not quite up to the average.

Corn let in splendid condition, and promising the largest yield that has been mad for several years. There is an increased acreage, and the sverage per acre is much higher.

Oats are in good condition, but the stand is light in many places.

Hay, which promised less than half a crop during the dry weather, has been greatly helped by the copious June rains, and will now yield a two-thirds crop. In some localities there has been an excess of moisture, but upon the whole the report are very secouraring, and farners and business men are feeling greatly sheousing of

Special Dissates to The Trepses.
GOULD FARM, Caldwell Co., June 22.—Wis
ter wheat very poor. Chinch-bugs taking was
the drought left. Chinch-bugs going out o
wheat-fields into corn. Wheat is now about a
cut. About one-fourth of a crop.

OHIO. DELTA, Union Co., June 29.—Winter wheat ust ready to cut. Will go twenty-five bushets.

LEXINOTON, Lee Co., June 29.—Cost ward. Corn hard. Poorest crops since

ABBOTT.—June 20, after a long and paints H. Abbott, in the 50th year of the sur.
Funeral from his late residence in Late wildock p, m., Tuesday.
EF Albany and Little Palls (N. Y.) paper

Alternoon:

VAIL—On the 29th inst. at No. 72 VI
of consumption, Martha, beloved wife a
Vail, aged 62 years 3 months and 12 days

E. New York and Brooklyn papers pi

THE VIGOR OF



AND BANDS

Speedily and effectually cure

Nervous Prostration, Eheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspeppia, Liver Complaint,
Kidney Disease, Female Complaints, General Ill-Health,
Spinal Disease, Epilepsy,
Paralysis,

Pulvermacher Galvanic Co. 218 State-st., Chicago, III. void bogus appliances of every description disini-tric qualities. Our pamphlet explains how to di-quant the genuine from the spurious.

AUCTION SALES. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., ... Monday Morning, June 30, at 11 o'clock,

BANKRUPT SALE OF Diamonds, Watches AND JEWELRY,

By Order of United States Court of Southern District. We will continue this sale this Olombay morning at it o'clock at our Stores, 7s and 80 Raudolph-at. by order of the Assignes.
Sale peremptory. Trade invited to attend.

RLISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Raudolph-at.

Tuesday Merning, July 1, at 9:30 o'clock,
BPECIAL SALE OF

FURNITURE
At our Auction Rooms, 70 and 50 Randolph-st.

1 Upright Plane,
4 Square Grand Planes,
100 New and Used Brussels and Wool
Carpots,
New and second-hand Furniture, Parior Sets, Chamber
and Dining-room Furniture, Lounges, Tables, Chairs,
Riovas, Crockery and Glassware, Plated Ware, and
General Merchandise.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers,
70 & 50 Randolph-st.

To Plumbers and Gas Fitters. A STOCK OF BRASS FITTINGS,

On Tuesday Morning, July 1, at 10 o'clock.

We will sell at our Aution Rooms on Tuesday morning, July 1, at 10 o'clock, a stock of Franching.

The trade are invited to attend this sale.

ELISON, POMSHOY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-t. OUR REGULAR FRIDAY'S SALE POSTPONED

Until Saturday, July 5, at 9:30 o'clock, on account of the 4th July being on Friday,
When we will offer our usual large amortment of New and Second-Hand

Please Rressia and Wool Carpeta Partor Chauland Dining room Furniture. Lougras, Wardens Marches dep rabied concern Security Glassers. Fin Ware, Classes, Political Security Control of Control Carpeta Security Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Canada Security C

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
REGULAR TRADE SALE
DRY GOODS, SPECIAL.
CLOTHING, STRAW GOODS,
LADIES' LINEN SUITS and ULSTERS.
GEO. P. GORE & CD., Auctionsen.

AND OTHER FINE GOODS,
AT AUGILON,
TUESDAY MORNING, July 1, at 9 o'clock.
JAS. P. MORAMARA AREA.
CANDARDS.

VOLUME CYCLO

Kansas, Nebraska,

Great Injury to

THE THREE T St. Louis, June 1.—No of Friday evening's cyclone Brookville, Kas., southwest of Irvin